HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Secret Rusk-Gromyko Accord Explains Viet Nam Sanctuary

From the Allen-Scott Report

There is a compelling diplomatic reason why U.S. fliers are not being permitted to bomb the strategic North Vietnamese airfield of Phuc Yen.

Located 13 miles from Hanoi in an area free of civilians, the air base is being kept "off limits" to U.S. bombers because of a secret U.S.-Soviet understanding.

This unannounced accord was made by Secretary of State Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko shortly after the U.S. began bombing North Viet Nam in February 1965.

The sanctuary was agreed to after the Russians notified the U.S. that its aircraft were using the field for regular flights from Moscow to Hanoi via Communist China and India. Because of this Soviet air traffic, it was decided at the highest level within the Johnson Administration to notify the Russians that the base would not be bombed.

U.S. aerial reconnaissance photographs taken recently show clearly that the airfield is being used by large Soviet cargo planes, which regularly bring military supplies and Russian technicians to North Viet Nam.

More than two dozen MIG-21s, believed to be for use in attacks on U.S. bombers, are stationed at the air base. The storage areas for these jets are earth-cement revetments, which apparently have been constructed since the U.S. began bombing North Viet Nam.

A number of huge Soviet-built helicopters also have been spotted operating from the field. Several jets from Eastern European countries and Communist China have been photographed from time to time at the base.

This is the startling information obtained from U.S. intelligence sources by members of the Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee, now probing U.S. military-political strategy in Viet Nam.

According to these officials, the unannounced U.S. - Soviet understanding was behind the refusal of Defense Secretary McNamara to supply a reason to Adm. U.S.G. Sharp, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, for turning down his repeated requests to destroy that airfield.

The secrecy surrounding McNamara's posting of a "no hunting" sign on Phuc Yen was highlighted recently when members of the Senate subcommittee quizzed Adm. Sharp on why several North Vietnamese air bases were not being hit by U.S. fliers.

"Have you been permitted to hit Phuc Yen airfield?" Sen. Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) quizzed.

"No," was Adm. Sharp's reply.

"What is the reason you have been given as to why you were not allowed to hit it?" asked Symington, explaining: "I ask that because it is the one target so many pilots pleaded with me they be allowed to hit."

"I haven't been given a reason," stated Adm. Sharp.

Apparently startled by the admiral's answer, Sen. Symington repeated his question:

"You have not been given a reason?"

"None," replied Adm. Sharp.

After Sen. Symington, shaking his head in disbelief, concluded his questioning of Sharp, James T. Kendall, the subcommittee's chief counsel, took over.

The North Vietnamese are using the hot MIG-21 (above) against U.S. air raids.

Three MIG-17s dot the Phuc Yen air base near Hanoi. So far this airfield has been declared off limits as a target to Amercan airmen, ostensibly because Russian aircraft are using the field.

"But you have repeatedly recommended, I believe, that Phuc Yen be bombed."

"That is correct," said Adm. Sharp.

"And you have never been given any reasons for the failure to approve your request?" questioned Kendall.

"No, I have not," said Sharp. "I could add that two of the most important targets that we cannot strike are Phuc Yen and Gia Lam. Gia Lam is located close to Hanoi and Phuc Yen is 13 miles from the city."

During his closed door testimony, Adm. Sharp also told the senators that, of 26 North Vietnamese air defense targets which he had requested permission to bomb, approval had been granted for his fliers to hit only 16.

The other 10 targets, including an important SAM, ground-to-air, missile control center, were put off limits to his bombers, according to Adm. Sharp.

Before the bombing restrictions on air strikes near the North Viet Nam-China border were lifted, he reported, the North Vietnamese used that sanctuary to stack up their trains. The enemy would then run the trains at night to Hanoi, where U.S. bombers were also barred from striking.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Politics make strange bedfellows: Liberal Republicans, not conservative ones, are hoping that former Gov. **George Wallace** makes the race in 1968 as a third party candidate. Here's their reasoning: Nixon and Reagan might have a tougher time capturing the GOP nomination. Both Nixon and Reagan, it is contended, can only hope to win against LBJ if they can carry a sizable portion of Southern states, but it will be harder for them to carry much of the South with Wallace in the race. Therefore, the liberals believe, with Wallace firmly in the 1968 contest, the GOP may decide to turn to a candidate that won't be relying on the South to capture the White House.

● The Wallace candidacy, the liberal Republicans also reason, will be of special help if the GOP decides to nominate a **Percy** or a **Rockefeller**. If it does nominate a liberal, it is argued, the GOP won't be able to win many of the Southern states, but neither, with Wallace in the race, will the South revert to pre-Goldwater days and cast its vote for a Democratic President. Instead, the liberals contend, Wallace will drain off support for LBJ, thus making it easier for a Republican to win the White House.

● Insiders are predicting that LBJ, in order to win in 1968, may produce a **major shake-up in his Cabinet**. One key official who is reported to be on the LBJ "must go" list: Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

● The defection of Stalin's daughter, **Svetlana Alliluyeva**, to the United States has so angered the Soviets that they are eliminating all traces of her from the Stalin Museum, the only memorial left to the Soviet dictator. Recently, officials removed from the museum a composite photo of Svetlana with two of her brothers. They plan to return the photo with Svetlana's picture neatly expunged.

● Svetlana's book **Twenty Letters to a Friend**, which describes the Soviet system as "monstrous," has not been treated well by the liberal book reviewers. One reason may be the author's suggestion that Stalin got what he wanted from Franklin Roosevelt at the famous Teheran conference. When he returned from the 1943 conference, writes Svetlana, Stalin "was in a particularly good frame of mind."

● Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) has urged congressional action to prohibit unions from **fining members who cross picket lines**. Ervin's statement was touched off when the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists levied fines totaling $48,000 against four broadcasters during the strike against ABC. "This action is a clear violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees to every employe the right to continue at his job if he does not wish to participate in a strike," Ervin said.

● Berkeley mathematics Prof. **Stephen Smale**, who launched an anti-American tirade in Moscow not too long ago, says the National Science Foundation has agreed to support his research for another two-year period. Smale, who has helped organize anti-Viet Nam activities in Berkeley, says he expects to get about $90,000.

● Detroit Mayor **Jerome P. Cavanagh**, estranged from his wife and hurt politically by the city's riots earlier this year, is in trouble once again. The mayor's sister-in-law, Kaye B. Martin, filed a $100,000 damage suit against him last week, charging he "brutally attacked" her July 17. Among other things, Mrs. Martin charged that Cavanagh "kicked and knocked her against the furniture and onto the floor" and that he kicked her in the stomach during a scuffle in an upstairs hall of the river front mansion where the mayor lives. Cavanagh said he had no comment on the allegations.

● Gov. **George Romney** is expected to make the "big announcement" that he's running for the presidency on Wednesday, November 15. The Michigan governor has purchased a half hour of prime televison time on the CBS television network and is scheduled to address the nation at 10 p.m. (EDT), with politicos speculating that he'll formally toss his hat into the ring. Odds are even in the Capitol that George's ratings will be lower than a competing NBC-TV program with the same theme as Romney's: "Run for Your Life."

● Former White House aide **Theodore C. Sorensen** received a lot of publicity because of his article in the Saturday Review in which he wrote the U.S. should stop indefinitely the bombing of North Viet Nam. What did not receive much publicity is the fact that Sorensen has a built-in bias against this sort of action: He was a conscientious objector during the Korean War and the publicity surrounding his call for easing up the conflict in Viet Nam comes at a time when he is trying to promote business with the Soviets for his law firm's clients. (See Human Events, Oct. 14, 1967, page 4.)

● The unpopularity of the **anti-poverty program** was demonstrated on a recent House vote on the federal employes' salary bill. By an 86-to-68 standing count, the House accepted an amendment by Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R.-Fla.) eliminating pay raises in the bill for employes of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

● **Shirley Temple Black**, who is running in a special California election next month for the congressional seat left vacant by the death of Rep. J. Arthur Younger, has had her chances for winning lifted considerably. The conservative-minded former actress visited the Nation's Capital last week and received royal treatment from GOP bigwigs, including GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen. Even more important: Robert R. (Bob) Barry, who served three terms in the House as a Republican congressman from Westchester, N.Y., and is now living in California, pulled out of the primary race and announced his support for Mrs. Black.

● Raul Castro, fire-breathing brother of Cuba's premier, seems likely to succeed the late Che Guevara as field commander for "**Operation Subversion**" in Latin America. That's the opinion of Cubanologists in Washington and various Latin capitals.

● Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) reports the FBI is investigating an outright **swindle of Uncle Sam** by Lebanese conmen. The Lebanese bilked the Agency for International Development out of $500,000 to finance a school that doesn't exist. The swindle was reportedly discovered when an AID mission went looking for the thriving school and found only an empty house.

● The Atomic Military Applications subcommittee, headed by Sen. Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), plans explosive hearings on the Administration's **nuclear strategy** in the near future. Jackson, it is known, is worried about available reports that the Soviets are closing the missile gap.

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Rusk Raps Bobby

Secretary of State Dean Rusk is now revealing to intimates that he harbors a "bitterness and deep resentment" about the "Bobby Kennedy coterie" for having hung the "Otepka albatross" around the secretary's neck. This information from a senior officer close to Rusk was related last week to Sidney Goldberg, publisher and executive director of *The Government Employees' Exchange,* a reliable bi-weekly that covers federal employe activities in the Nation's Capital.

Otepka, of course, is the now-celebrated State Department security evaluator who was "fired" from the department in 1963. The Otepka case is still being heard by a State Department hearing officer.

KENNEDY

The Rusk source also says the secretary's remarks were made to a circle of his closest friends following the October 4 issue of the *Exchange* which reported that the "root" of the Otepka case was a secret meeting in December 1960 between Rusk, then secretary of state designate, Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general designate, and Otto F. Otepka, then the State Department's top security evaluator.

As reported in *Human Events* last week, this meeting was designed to persuade Otepka to waive security clearance procedures for a number of Kennedy appointees, including Walt W. Rostow, who had been previously denied a security clearance on three different occasions by the Eisenhower Administration. Because Otepka refused to waive these security procedures, it is contended, the State Department began its campaign to force him from government service. Eventually, the department waived full field security checks for over 150 employes.

Rusk reportedly now confides to his friends that he is disgusted with having to take the rap for the actions of Bobby and his associates, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Richard Goodwin and John Kenneth Galbraith. He is supposedly "through with covering up for their past depredations."

According to this Rusk source, the secretary of state says he was not in charge of personnel policies of the State Department and Foreign Service during the Kennedy Administration, that these policies were in the hands of Bobby and the Schlesinger-Goodwin-Galbraith trio. Rusk contends, furthermore, that he was involved in only a small way in the issuance of the "90-day waivers" of full field investigations. Most of these waivers, the Rusk source said, were used by Bobby's "coterie" to obtain important jobs for their friends.

When Goldberg asked the source to explain the role of the Schlesinger-Goodwin-Galbraith group in the case of Stephen A. Koczak, a foreign service officer "selected out" after pinpointing misdeeds by his superior, the source revealed to Goldberg that Koczak's superior, now in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, was considered a "bright light" by the Kennedy bunch.

When Koczak reported his superior's "unauthorized telephone calls from Communist East Berlin to Communist party officials in the Polish foreign ministry," a campaign was launched to "destroy his credibility" in the State Department. This campaign took the form of "denouncing" Koczak as a "McCarthyite cold warrior."

These new revelations by Goldberg cast still more light on the amazing atmosphere of the State Department during the Kennedy regime. But some observers are still somewhat in doubt as to Rusk's own role in the Otepka matter. While Rusk is now saying he no longer wants to cover up for Bobby, the secretary of state, it is noted, has not yet asserted himself on the side of Otepka—and Bobby's been out of the executive branch of government for three years.

Furthermore, Rusk appears to have been moved to leak his sentiments on the matter only after considerable heat from the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and some of the nation's press. If Rusk is really sincere, it is said, he will clear Otepka of the trumped-up charges against him and make sure that Otepka is reinstated in his old position.

• An interesting sidelight on Bobby's role in the Otepka matter: As of this writing he has not denied a word of the stories about him that have circulated in such newspapers as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat,* the Cowles Publications, the Chicago *Tribune,* the *Exchange* and *Human Events.* At one point Bobby's press secretary Frank Mankiewicz called up the *Exchange* to demand that it retract a statement that Bobby had called the Air Force a "bunch of jerks" for denying a security clearance to Rostow, now an assistant to the President. Ten minutes later, Mankiewicz, challenged by reporter Clark Mollenhoff, said Bobby couldn't "recall" the incident. Now, reportedly, the New York senator recalls the occasion. Otto Otepka says he has a "vivid memory" of the incident.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Draft Deferment for NSAer

Congress might like to investigate the mysterious circumstances surrounding special draft deferments awarded to officers of the left-wing National Student Association.

In an October 18 debate on NSA's merits at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va., Arnold Steinberg, the editor of the *New Guard,* the magazine of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), drew some amazing admissions from NSA official Teddy O'Toole.

Among other things, O'Toole informed Steinberg that he had recently received a 2A deferment from his draftboard in Southhill Virginia on the grounds he was employed in an essential civilian job. That "essential" job: vice president of the NSA.

If, as O'Toole claims, he was really deferred because of his position in the NSA, some congressmen ought to take a look into the situation. O'Toole is as left-wing as NSA itself. During the group's recent convention in College Park, Md., O'Toole supported the radical resolutions passed by the delegates, which, among other things, called for the achievement of black power "by any means necessary," organized resistance to the draft and virtual student control of the colleges.

O'Toole expressed his own feelings about student power by saying: "When we go to the dean, we won't suggest, 'We're going to attack you in the school newspaper or demonstrate against you.' We'll say, 'We're going to fire you, man.' "

Moreover, O'Toole offered a resolution at the convention which called for immediate withdrawal of military aid from South Viet Nam. Yet this is the fellow who says he's been deferred from the draft on the grounds he holds down an essential civilian job with the radical NSA.

• During this same debate, O'Toole also admitted that NSA had recently received a grant from the National Institute of Health for the purpose of studying drugs. He also acknowledged that NSA's education program was financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Since March 1, 1966, according to an OEO spokesman, NSA has received over $376,000 from the federal anti-poverty agency.

Aid Amendments Scuttled

A congressional conference ironing out differences between Senate and House versions of the multi-billion-dollar foreign aid bill is quietly whittling away restrictions that were adopted by the House.

Though decisions are made behind closed doors, *Human Events* can report that the conferees have already:

• Deleted a provision sponsored by Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) that would have forbidden any military equipment or supplies to go to countries that permit their ships and planes to trade with North Viet Nam.

• Eliminated an amendment put forth by Rep. Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.) that would have prevented ships or ship captains engaged in trade with either North Viet Nam or Cuba from docking in U.S. ports.

• Dropped an amendment authored by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) to deny "most favored nation" treatment (i.e., tariff concessions) to Communist Poland, even though Polish officials boast they are shipping weapons to North Viet Nam.

Other House-passed provisions may also be in jeopardy, including an amendment sponsored by Rep. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.) to keep the foreign aid authorization to one year and an amendment by Rep. Ed Derwinski (R.-Ill.) to increase from 1 per cent to 2 per cent the interest rate on development loans. According to reliable authorities, the prime movers behind these deletions are Sens. Frank Church (D.-Idaho) and J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.). Will the voters remember these actions next year when both men face re-election?

Findley Bill Deserves Support

Despite the action of the conferees described above, however, some House members plan to reintroduce restrictive amendments to the foreign aid bill when it comes back from conference. Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.), for example, still plans to push for repeal of "most favored nation" treatment for Poland.

FINDLEY

Findley's cause took on fresh meaning last week when it was revealed that World War II weapons were captured from the Viet Cong near Saigon. "The captured weapons," said Findley, "some of them manufactured by the United States, undoubtedly were shipped to Viet Nam by the Polish regime from lend-lease stockpiles left over from World War II.

"Poland is the only government which has admitted publicly that it has supplied World War II weapons to our enemy."

Polish officials have often boasted of aiding North Viet Nam, noted the Illinois lawmaker. In its issue of Friday, July 28, 1967, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a U.S. government publication, carried the text of a speech in Warsaw to the General Staff Academy by Marion Spychalski, minister of National Defense of Poland. After villifying the United States for its role in Viet Nam, Spychalski was quoted as saying:

"In a way we, Poland, are participating in this war by lending assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the same weapons with which we fought during World War II are now used in Viet Nam. These weapons, obsolete under our conditions, prove of excellent value in the hands of people who are dedicated to the cause and who have learned in action how to use them effectively."

On June 25 an Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw carried a report of Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Communist party politburo and influential leader of the Polish government. The AP quoted this remark by Kliszko:

"We are glad that Polish guns are bringing concrete results to you in your fight. We are giving and will continue to give material, political and military aid."

While in Hanoi, Kliszko addressed a Hanoi anti-aircraft union armed with equipment furnished by Polish workers which he said was responsible for

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shooting down or damaging 40 U.S. planes.

"On September 10," said Findley, "at the very time when the House-Senate conferees were debating my amendment, three Polish ships were docked in Haiphong—unloading their cargo, which may well have included arms like those captured last week.

"While on the one hand the Administration is seeking to bring the conflict in Viet Nam to a halt, on the other it wants to continue trade advantages to a country supplying weapons to our enemy.

"The time has come to put a stop to such a double standard. Poland has been benefitting to the tune of some $50 million annually from the most-favored-nation status. In 1962, Congress voted to suspend MFN to Poland because of its shipments of planes and helicopters to Cuba and because it mobilitized its armed forces during the Berlin crisis. We should suspend MFN again, this time until Poland stops arming our enemy."

Pentagon Peace March

Government experts report that the Washington protests against U.S. policy in Viet Nam were stage-managed by an assortment of Communists, Black Nationalists and radical leftists—many of whom have close ties to Hanoi.

David Dellinger, a militant pacifist and leading organizer of the March, is a convicted draft-dodger who has made at least two trips to North Viet Nam for conversations with Ho Chi Minh and other Communist big-shots.

Another protest organizer, John Wilson of the ultra-militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, met recently in Prague with representatives of Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

The demonstration's co-ordinator, Jerry Rubin, is a functionary of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party. Rubin, who has organized demonstrations aimed at halting troop trains, helped disrupt hearings of the House Committee on Un-American activities last year.

The march has received legal assistance from two veteran lawyers who have a long history of aiding radicals: William Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy. A major mystery of the whole affair was the absence of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, whose presence at the April demonstration in New York gave the "peace" movement a substantial shot in the arm. King's spokesmen have repeatedly denied rumors that he is staying away because of possible large-scale civil disruption.

Goddard's Double Standard

Capitol Hill ascribes some very strange views to the controversial Dr. James Goddard, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. Since assuming this office nearly two years ago, Dr. Goddard has been considered a bureaucratic busybody, yanking a variety of drugs off the market primarily on the grounds of protecting users from potentially harmful effects. He has banned the sales of hundreds of antibiotic cough lozenges, removed anti-epilepsy drugs, eliminated cold remedies and seized drug shipments by companies which supposedly failed to meet the FDA's thoroughly vague advertising standards.

GODDARD

In 1966 the head of the American Medical Association was moved to remark: "The manner in which the agency suddenly seizes drugs and accompanies this activity with alarming language tends to create an atmosphere of hysteria. It will inevitably exert a deleterious influence on the effective use of drugs by the physician."

Indeed, as a result of Goddard's activities, the number of new drugs available on the market has dropped in a drastic fashion.

Yet last week the super-cautious Goddard came close to endorsing the use of a drug that has had far more detrimental effects on human beings than the lozenges and vitamins that Goddard has banned from the market place.

Questioned as to what he thought about marijuana before an audience at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Goddard replied he thought it was no more dangerous than alcohol. In fact, he said, he would not object any more to his college daughter smoking pot than he would to her drinking a cocktail.

Conceding he was unaware of marijuana's long-term effects, he said he didn't believe it led "to an addiction to stronger drugs." "It is true," he admitted, "that most heroin users have smoked marijuana, but it is also true most heroin users have drunk milk." While not in favor of "legalizing" the drug completely, he favored the removal of all penalties for simple possession.

Goddard's amazing views were not shared by Dr. Robert W. Baird, director of the Haven narcotics clinic in Harlem and chairman of the Suffolk County (N.Y.) Narcotics Control Commission. Dr. Baird assailed Dr. Goddard's comments as doing "irreparable damage across the college campuses as well as in the high schools."

"This man's knowledge of narcotics is notoriously poor," said Dr. Blair. "Before he makes comments off the cuff, he ought to realize that 97 other nations who signed the Narcotics Convention in 1965, of which we were a part, can't be all wrong in realizing that marijuana is detrimental.

"I am surprised at this as a doctor. I am mortified."

Dr. Baird said he was "unequivocally" demanding Goddard's resignation.

LBJ 'Politicizes' Viet Nam

The good ship S.S. *Independence*, sailing the placid Caribbean waters bearing its cargo of 42 state chief executives toward the U.S. Governors Conference in the Virgin Islands, suddenly and dramatically erupted into mutiny last week. Leading the uprising were the Republican governors who refused to yield to Administration pressures to have the conference pass a blanket resolution in support of the President's Viet Nam policy.

The outbreak occurred when a cablegram from the White House to LBJ's man aboard the *Independence*, former Gov. Price Daniel of Texas, was delivered by mistake to California Gov. Ronald Reagan. In the cable the Administration ordered Daniel to put the strongarm on GOP governors to get a resolution passed similar to those voted through in the two previous annual conferences.

Although many of the Republican state officials personally support the American presence in Viet Nam, they unanimously refused to play LBJ's political game and give him the "blank check" he wanted; explained GOP caucus chairman Gov. John Love of Colorado, "We Republicans do not see that the national interest would be served by discussion among the governors at this conference on the subject of Viet Nam."

Added Gov. Reagan, the man who had instigated the GOP move: the resolution would be meaningless as the Administration had withheld vital information from the public on which an endorsement of its policies could be based.

LBJ Sabotages Economy Move

Shaken by a GOP-led economy move in the House, the Johnson Administration has pleaded with the Senate to reverse a House action directing the President to hold fiscal 1968 spending to the 1967 level of $125.7 billion.

By a 238-to-164 rollcall vote, the House adopted this budget-cutting measure proposed by Rep. James Whitten (D.-Miss.) and Frank Bow (R.-Ohio) after Republicans, along with some Southern Democrats, had been campaigning for spending cuts throughout most of the last two weeks.

Revealing that his own desire for a spending cut is mainly froth, LBJ had his budget director, Charles L. Schultze, appear before the Senate Appropriations Committee last week to persuade the senators to scrap the Whitten-Bow amendment.

LBJ's New Court Appointment

Abe Fortas and Thurgood Marshall—each considered fiery liberals with a soft-hearted attitude toward criminals—aren't the only poor appointments LBJ has made to the courts. Recently LBJ nominated William C. Gardner for a judgeship to the District of Columbia's Court of General Sessions. Shortly after the nomination, it was discovered that three federal tax liens totaling $9,258 and five District of Columbia liens totaling $1,688 were filed against Gardner over the last nine years for his failure to pay back taxes. Two of these liens, reportedly, were filed as recently as 1966.

Apparently there was no irregularity with respect to the returns themselves, but it was simply a case of the taxpayer being delinquent in his payments. Assistant Attorney General Ernest Friesen Jr. was quoted as saying that the Justice Department was aware of the liens and was satisfied that they were not evidence of moral turpitude.

In turn, Gardner relates that he didn't have any recollection of the liens; that he often had to pay his taxes late because he did not have the money on schedule.

Remarks Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa), a former attorney in the IRS and a former tax lawyer:

"I am shocked at the attitude expressed by one of our assistant attorneys general. Surely the Department of Justice should be the first to not only become aware of these liens but of what their filing signifies.

"It is well known that the Internal Revenue Service exercises considerable restraint in the filing of tax liens, and it does so only when there is persistent neglect on the part of a taxpayer to work out suitable arrangments to pay delinquent taxes or failure to pay taxes pursuant to such arrangements, or in case of danger that the taxes owed will not be paid at all. The number of liens filed in this case shows a pattern of disregard by the taxpayer of his responsibilities. An isolated instance of a lien or two would not represent a pattern, but that is not this case. . . .

"Those who serve on the bench and who pass on the violation of law by others should be above reproach as far as their own personal conduct is concerned. It is not good for public confidence in our democratic institutions to have it otherwise, and if this nomination is brought before the Senate, it will prove most embarrassing to all concerned."

Hoover Cites ChiCom Menace

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover suggested this week that the Chinese Communists were taking advantage of our liberalized immigration policies to infiltrate intelligence operatives into the United States.

"Over 17,000 Chinese entered the United States during the past year and a similar number are expected during fiscal 1968," Hoover said. "While the vast majority of these individuals are legitimate refugees from Communist China, unquestionably this provides opportunities for the introduction of Chinese Communist agents into this country and has required increased FBI vigilance in this sector."

Other highlights of Hoover's annual report:

- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee constitutes "a serious threat to our country's internal security." So does the *Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico*, a pro-Castro terrorist group active in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- "Under the protective cloak of their official establishments and United Nations missions, as well as through covert, illegal agent apparatuses, the Soviets and their satellite countries have continued to mount a formidable assault of blackmail and espionage against our democracy."

• *Many subscribers have asked how they can get the rather amazing report discussed by Ken Thompson in his October 14 article, "Presidential Commission Declares War on Property Owners." The report, "Tenant Rights: Legal Tools for Better Housing," is available at 25 cents a copy from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.*

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POLITICS '68

MAGNUSON

A young, dynamic Republican state senator from Washington is expected to take on aging Democratic Sen. **Warren Magnuson** in 1968. He is Jack Metcalf, who has won in heavily Democratic districts three times now and has broad-based Republican backing.

MAGNUSON

A "Committee to Defeat Sen. Warren Magnuson and Elect **Jack Metcalf**" has already been formed and is swamping the state with literature pointing up Magnuson's liberal voting record, including his endorsement of the "War on Poverty" and federal rent subsidies.

The Metcalf committee, however, is concentrating its fire on Magnuson's zealous pushing of **East-West trade.** It charges that the senator has not only introduced his own bill to promote such commerce, but that he has voted to allow the Export-Import Bank to extend financial credit to Communist nations.

The likely Metcalf-Magnuson duel, in fact, may turn out to be a state referendum on the subject of East-West trade. Currently, the Metcalf committee is conducting a **nationwide poll** to test voter sentiment on this issue. Voters across the nation are receiving cards with these instructions:

"Sen. Magnuson has been one of the most outspoken supporters of trading with the Communists even though the Soviet Union is supplying over 80 per cent of the weapons and war supplies to the North Viet Nam Communists.

"Do you support Sen. Magnuson's position. . . . We don't and we sincerely believe that most Americans don't either. To find out we are conducting this national poll.

"Please return the enclosed 'reply card' to let us know whether:

"1. You **support** American trade with Communist nations.

"2. You **oppose** American trade with Communist nations. . . .

"Sen. Magnuson is up for re-election in 1968. This election will be one of the most important across the country because it will focus on this central issue: 'Should the United States continue to trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries who are pouring billions of dollars into Viet Nam to kill American boys?'"

Republican **Metcalf's own position** is that trading with Communist nations is "not only stupid, it is suicidal. Let's face it, trading with the Soviet Union while American soldiers are dying on the battlefields of Viet Nam is the same as trading with Japan and Germany during World War II."

KENTUCKY

Registration in Kentucky is 3-to-1 Democratic, but Republicans are now being given an outside chance of scoring a major upset in the state by electing a conservative lawyer in the November gubernatorial election.

Until recently the 43-year-old GOP nominee **Louie B. Nunn**, who came within an eyelash of becoming governor four years ago, was given no realistic odds of ending the Democrats' 20-year hold on the statehouse in the November 7 race against Henry Ward, 57-year-old former state highway commissioner.

A major issue in the campaign is LBJ and the national Democratic Administration. Ward, sometimes known as "Hammerin' Hank," has conducted a **cautious campaign** and has rigorously sought to avoid identification with the Administration in Washington. No national Democratic figure has been invited to visit the state during the campaign.

Nunn, on the other hand, has suggested that a vote for him would be a **repudiation of LBJ** and the "Great Society." He has also relied on outsiders to get this viewpoint across. GOP Senate leader Everett McKinley Dirksen was one of a squad of Republicans who said in a recent speech in Lexington that Kentuckians must elect a Republican "for the sake of the country."

Another speaker, California Gov. Ronald Reagan, delivered what the New York Times called a "well-received attack on '**federal welfarism.**' He called on Democrats to start their 'repudiation' of President Johnson's 'no-win' and 'security of the antheap' politics in Kentucky on November 7." If Nunn wins, say the pros, the impact will be felt sharply not only in Kentucky but at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Richard Nixon's best friend, at the moment, appears to be **William Loeb**, the hard-hitting, influential publisher of the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader.

NIXON

The first presidential primary comes up in New Hampshire next March and Loeb's front-page editorials have been extremely helpful to the former vice president. Loeb says he favors either **Nixon or Reagan** for the GOP nomination, but is discouraging a Reagan slate of delegates from entering the crucial March primary. Says Loeb:

"There are two sensible Republican candidates for the presidency, Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon. They are the overwhelming choice of the vast majority of Republicans. The only way they can lose the nomination is for them and their supporters to get to fighting among themselves and **split their strength**, thus allowing one of the mixed-up Republican liberals . . . to gain the nomination."

"Reagan is too smart for this and so is Nixon, but here in New Hampshire there are . . . people who . . . are insisting on trying to promote a Reagan slate of delegates for next March. They are doing this in spite of the fact Gov. Reagan announced he would not allow his name to be used in the New Hampshire primary. They are doing it, also in spite of the fact that Reagan sent a special emissary from California, asking them to desist."

Reagan and Nixon, says Loeb, know that the smart thing, politically, is for Reagan to stay out of states where Nixon is strong and for Nixon to stay out of states where Reagan is strong. "However, these Reagan enthusiasts in New Hampshire have more heart than they have head so they want to go ahead and organize for Reagan, thus taking sensible Republican votes, which would go for Nixon, away from Nixon and leaving a wide opening between shortstop and second base so some **left-wing liberal Republican** can hit through it."

The **Union Leader**, says Loeb, has made it perfectly clear that it would like to see a Nixon-Reagan or a Reagan-Nixon ticket.

Nixon has the experience but lacks political "come-hither," argues Loeb. Reagan has the political charm and a good television personality, but lacks experience. The combination, he insists, would be terrific—and unbeatable.

"It is, therefore, not a question that this newspaper prefers Nixon over Reagan. It is simply a **hard fact of political life** that Nixon and Reagan must not contest against each other in any state or by dividing the sensible Republican vote, they will hand it to the Rockefeller, Romney, Percy, Scranton axis of the Republican party."

• Headed by Manchester advertising executive John L. MacDonald, a **Draft Reagan Committee** has opened its doors in Concord, N.H. MacDonald acknowledges that Nixon is out in front as far as GOP hopefuls are concerned, but stresses: "I'm convinced if we come in second, we've got a victory too. . . . I actually expect we will get second place. As a matter of fact, it's quite conceivable that Gov. [**John**] **Volpe** of Massachusetts would end up third and Michigan Gov. George Romney fourth." Volpe, who would like to prove his voting strength so he could grab second spot on any GOP ticket, has been asked by Romney to stay out of the Granite State's primary race, but the Massachusetts governor has yet to rule himself out.

Maurice H. Stans, budget director for three years in the Eisenhower Administration, has been appointed national finance chairman of the Nixon for President Committee. **L. H. Porter**, board chairman and president of the Borg-Warner Corp. in Chicago, has been appointed co-chairman to concentrate on fund-raising activities in the Midwest. (For more on the Nixon staff, see page 10.)

ROMNEY

Michigan **Gov. George Romney** laid a giant egg when he took his political caravan into Illinois' Lake County just before departing for the Governors' Conference.

ROMNEY

Despite the frantic efforts of Romney advance men, the governor's rally attracted **only 60 people.** Political columnist John Dreiske of the Chicago Sun-Times reports that Romney proceeded to antagonize the few people that did turn up.

First Romney, a teetotaler, commented on "the illuminated countenances" of those who had attended several pre-dinner receptions. "The crowd did not take kindly to Romney's remark about the number of drunks he saw," Dreiske wrote, "nor was the audience overly appreciative of his intended humor when he said of [Illinois Sen.] Dirksen, 'I don't know whether he is more famous today as a senator or as an actor.'"

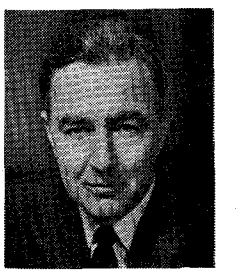
And, in reference to the best-selling recordings Dirksen has made, Romney described the senator's voice as "mellifluous." But he pronounced it "mellyfloo-us," sending snickers through his audience, Dreiske reported.

PEACE BLOC

Prominent peaceniks have formed the **Conference of Concerned Democrats** to oppose LBJ for Democratic renomination unless he reverses his policy in Viet Nam and tries to reach a negotiated peace. The new group will meet in Chicago the weekend of November 18 to map plans for a national campaign.

Founders of the organization say they have not yet settled on a candidate to put up against LBJ and that there is no rush to do so. But the names of **four possible opponents** have been advanced: Senators Frank Church of Idaho, Vance Hartke of Indiana, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and George McGovern of South Dakota. Sen. Robert

HARTKE



McCARTHY

Kennedy was omitted from the list, it was contended, only because he has said over and over again that he would not oppose LBJ. It was made equally clear, however, that many in the anti-Johnson movement would support Bobby.

Formation of the organization was announced by its three co-chairmen at a news conference at the Overseas Press Club in New York. The chairmen are Allard K. Lowenstein, vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action; Gerald Hill, a San Francisco lawyer who heads the California Democratic Council, which is determined to elect an unpledged "peace" delegation to the 1968 Democratic convention; and Donald Peterson, chairman of one of the 10 congressional districts in Wisconsin where party members will have the opportunity to vote "no" against a pro-Johnson slate in the Democratic primary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Democratic Sen. **Ernest F. Hollings** of South Carolina is apparently in trouble and may be out of office in 1968. The former governor of the Palmetto State has got in bad with Negro leaders, the Democratic governor and some of the influential newspapers, including the powerful Columbia Record.

HOLLINGS

Negroes are angry with him for his opposition to Justice Thurgood Marshall, with one civil rights leader issuing this warning to Hollings: "The Negro vote giveth and it taketh away." Hollings will need Negro backing to win in 1968, since he barely squeaked to victory in the special election in 1966 for the unexpired term of the late Olin Johnston. In that election he received 98 per cent of the Negro vote. The state's governor and a number of newspapers are also angry with Hollings for his calling the conflict in Viet Nam a **"political war."** They feel Hollings was being too tough on LBJ.

Hollings will face primary opposition from John Bolt Culbertson, a vociferous civil rights liberal who has already announced. And he may also find opposition from William Jennings Bryan Dorn, a stout supporter of LBJ and his policy in Viet Nam. Dorn has been thirsting for a Senate seat for several years.

If Hollings survives the primary, he will probably run against one of the following **three Republicans** who have been eyeing Hollings' seat: Rep. Albert Watson, the Democrat-turned-Republican in 1965 who sports a highly conservative voting record; retired Gen. Mark W. Clark; and former State Sen. Marshall Parker, who captured 48 per cent of the vote against Hollings in 1966. Watson, Clark and Parker are all considered conservatives and would carry on in the Thurmond tradition if elected.

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Needed: More Courage in Congress

House could cut spending on its own

By BARRY GOLDWATER

For all too brief a time the House of Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, reasserted the right of Americans to protect their money.

By holding up money for certain executive functions, they were acting quite properly. There isn't a cent of public money that can be spent for national, or federal, purposes without the express action of Congress. That's the law of the land—and a good law it is.

The action was probably doomed at the outset, however, by the "string" that House members attached to their action. They said they wanted to hold up the money until the President made specific cuts in his spending plans.

In the first place, that isn't a very tight string. The President can go (and this one certainly has gone) right ahead pledging, promising and swearing to cut spending. At the same time he can go (and has gone) right ahead with the spending. At the end of the year he simply passes along a series of deficiency appropriations bills to the battered and tattered Congress, and they cough up the money—or, rather, they cough up our money.

These deficiency appropriations, which are a mark of administrative failure, aren't requests for extra money. They are demands for cash to pay bills the Administration already has run up—authorized by Congress or not.

By the time a deficiency appropriation hits the congressmen they don't have much choice but to pay up. At least that's the rationalization.

Actually, Congress has every choice it wants. It could, for instance, add up deficiency bills and then cut an equal amount from upcoming plans, just to keep accounts straight. It could bluntly tell a spendthrift President that the people still hold the purse strings and that the U.S. Treasury is not the personal plaything of the man in the White House or his political and business cronies.

When the House members tried to pass the buck to the President, they were virtually assuring that their momentary heroics would come to nought. The action that is clearly called for is a true display of House heroics, independent of the Administration. Asking the President to cut his own spending is like asking the town drunk to run the alcoholic beverage control board.

If the Congress is to reassert fully its proper role in the stewardship of our tax dollars, the House must take over a larger share of the budget process.

For one thing, the House has every right and responsibility to submit a national budget if the President's budget seems unreasonable.

It should not be necessary to ask him to cut his wild spending. Instead, when a President's hand gets too deep in our pockets, the Congress should cut it off at the wrist.

The Congress, in short, has the responsibility and the power to cut federal spending wherever, whenever and however it wants.

We know the Johnson Administration is spending us all into bankruptcy. Though some members of Congress, for political reasons, will never oppose it, the rest must work to end it. They can do it by making their own cuts—now.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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WHITE HOUSE "ECONOMY"—"The Administration's question to governors about what would happen if federal highway funds were curtailed was a cute political trick. Perhaps a little too cute. The trick as played by the White House is to pick popular, necessary federal programs and threaten drastic curtailment if Congress makes a serious effort to cut the total of federal spending. It will be noted that the Administration did not—we repeat, not—send telegrams asking whether the governors would object to cutting the poverty or foreign aid programs."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

□ □ □

MORE OEO SCANDALS—The Office of Economic Opportunity has quietly suspended a Los Angeles anti-poverty project because of "serious discrepancies" in the group's financial records. OEO officials refused to elaborate, but the Los Angeles *Times* said the case centers on suspected check forgeries and kickbacks from disadvantaged youths hired under the program.

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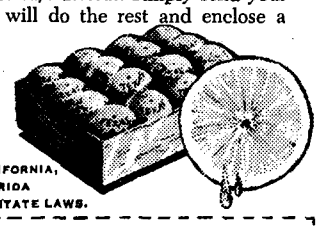

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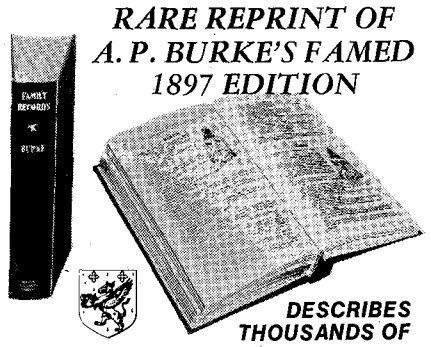

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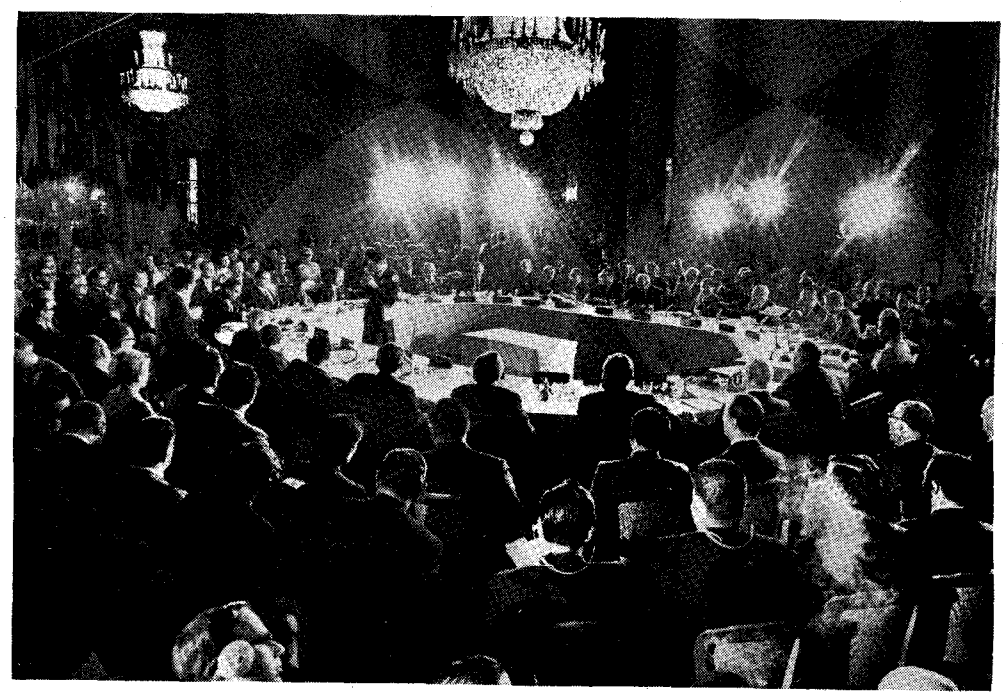

Latin American foreign ministers meet at the three-day conference of the Organization of American States (OAS) to consider tougher restrictions against Red Cuba, but a hard line was not forthcoming.

State Department Misses Boat in Latin America

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The returns are coming in from the September session of the Organization of American States (OAS) and it is clear that the United States and its State Department are losing friends at a rapid rate. With the exception of Mexico, Latin American nations want action to put an end to Castro-Communist depredations south of the border. But they have been getting little encouragement from the State Department.

It can be reported that Secretary of State Dean Rusk's response to Latin American demands did nothing to quiet the clamor. In fact, Mr. Rusk convinced Latin American diplomats that he would do nothing to offend the Soviet Union, Fidel Castro's sponsor and supporter, or those "allies" who have worked mightily to strengthen the Communist hand in Cuba.

The diplomats present at the OAS meeting wanted two things from the United States. First, in behind-the-scenes meetings with Mr. Rusk, they asked for a strong statement from the United States condemning British and other aid to Castroite Cuba and insisting that the embargo on shipments to the Red island be honored. Secondly, they wanted United States recognition of the vast arms build-up that has converted Cuba into a Soviet military and missile base in the past year.

On both of these counts, Mr. Rusk demurred. And he continues to drawl his refusal. On British and allied aid to Castro, Mr. Rusk would only murmur publicly that he hoped the free world would "consider whether such assistance" was proper and fitting. This mild remonstrance failed to satisfy those Latin American nations now suffering from the organized subversion against their governments being led by Castro-trained guerrillas and being financed by Kremlin funds funneled through Cuba.

Mr. Rusk, moreover, remained silent about the stepped-up shipments of missiles, fighter-bombers, and other military materiel—not to mention the Russian technicians to handle these offensive weapons—from the Soviets to Cuba. Diplomats who attended the OAS meeting left convinced that the United States had lost interest in the future security of Latin America.

Sen. Carlos Andres Perez, majority leader of Venezuela's ruling *Accion Democratica* party, summed it up when he said bitterly that "the problem commences with the United States, whose interest in maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union compromises the position it takes in the OAS." A leading newspaper in Buenos Aires added: "Since the missile crisis, Cuba has ceased to have any priority in the U.S. State Department."

Intelligence reports available to the State Department's middle echelon—though not necessarily in the hands of Dean Rusk—show conclusively that missiles are arriving weekly in Cuba. Planes and other armaments are being accumulated in the cave network which honeycombs the island. There are only estimates as to the number of "technicians" pouring into Cuba from the Soviet Union, but they have been seen marching in military order by eyewitnesses. In the past months, these technicians, debarking at Havana, Mariel, and Matanzas, have been counted by the hundreds each week.

For reasons best known to top State Department policy-makers, the American people have not been informed of these reinforcements—just as they were not told in the crucial months of 1962 prior to the missile crisis. There are other facts Americans are not being told—facts that affect the city-dweller directly.

At Estrella Beach, near Santiago de Cuba, Province of Oriente, some 200 American Negroes are being trained in street fighting, rioting and subversion. They are also training several hundred non-American Negroes how to pass as the native product. This guerrilla army, about which Stokely Carmichael has boasted, is being prepared for action in the major United States cities when the next "long hot summer" rolls around.

The attitude of the State Department to bad news from Cuba or Latin America has always been that if it is ignored trouble will be avoided. But this is not how it works out. The missiles did not vanish into thin air, despite the yeoman efforts of the State Department and the Kennedy Administration to look the other way. They will not vanish now. And it is a lead-pipe cinch that the Soviets will not make the mistakes they did the first time around.

Unless there is action, the presence of offensive missiles in Cuba will not be "officially" noted until they are pointed at the heart of America—both North and South.

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Rusk Has Finest Hour at Viet Nam Press Conference

By WALTER TROHAN

For 55 minutes on Thursday, October 12, Dean Rusk was a great secretary of state. His finest hour came at a press conference in which he shed diplomatic mumbo jumbo to speak out frankly and forcefully on American foreign policy in Viet Nam.

Of course, it is too early yet to say what the final verdict of history will be on the gentle Georgian. That will come after he leaves office, perhaps not for years after he leaves office, when the proof of his policy will be clear in its effect on the world in general and the United States in particular.

But no one can take from him his moments of truth at one of the most interesting and important press conferences in capital history.

In language unusually direct from a diplomat, Rusk bluntly characterized the war in Viet Nam as a testing ground for Asia's ability to stand up against the long-term threat of "a billion Chinese . . . armed with nuclear weapons."

The secretary made it clear that the war in Viet Nam is not a struggle for that nation but a battle for a tremendous area, perhaps involving half of the world's population of more than three billion. He cautioned that World War II came to America by way of the Pacific, intimating that World War III might come from the militant Chinese Communist doctrine of world revolution.

It may be that history will ultimately credit Rusk with a role in the development of the pernicious Red Chinese doctrine, because he accompanied the late Gen. George Catlett Marshall on the fatal mission which helped speed the communization of China. If Rusk had any responsibility for that tragic blunder, he did much that Thursday to atone for it by his blunt policy defense.

Rusk did not spare critics of the Vietnamese policy. It is doubtful whether he confounded the Administration critics at one session. A press conference in the bright lights of television cameras is not the best means of resolving policy differences, but it served to warn doves that they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy—a most implacable enemy.

To allow the Communist enemy to "suppose our treaties are a bluff," Rusk warned, could produce a catastrophe for all mankind. He also said that those "who would place in question the credibility of the pledged word of the United States under our mutual security treaties" are subjecting this nation "to mortal danger."

The onetime Rhodes scholar and former faculty dean denied that he had "any generic attitude toward all the people who call themselves intellectuals or are called intellectuals" who are fighting the Vietnamese war policy. He recalled that it was said of the late Albert Einstein that he was a genius in mathematics, an amateur in music, and a baby in politics.

"Now, I think," he said, "that an idea stands or falls on its own merits; and the fact that a man knows all there is to know about enzymes doesn't mean that he knows very much about Viet Nam, or how to organize a peace, or the life and death of nations."

Rusk made it clear that he believes what the intellectual community chooses to ignore, that communism—he dwelt on the Chinese variety—is evil and aggressive and that the United States must lead the non-Communist world in resisting it.

It remains to be seen whether Rusk will confront the doves in their own nest—the United States Senate—which houses some of the most vocal and effective critics of the policy he defended before the press.

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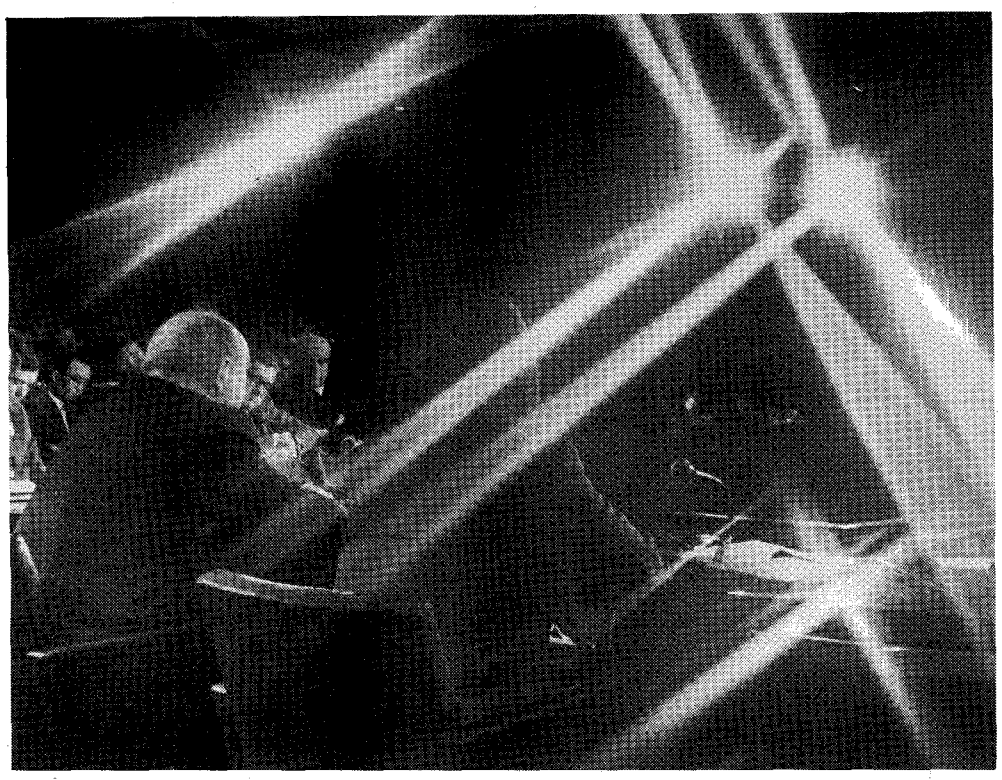

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, at left, addresses reporters during his press conference.

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BLUNT WARNING—California's outspoken Superintendent of Public Instruction (and *Human Events* columnist) Max Rafferty has bluntly warned the state's college professors they face jail if they follow through on a threatened strike. The walkout is the brainchild of the College Council of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO).

The Wave of the Past

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Unlike some fellow-commentators, I have no crystal ball to divine the wave of the future and so am unable to tell you authoritatively who will be elected President in 1968. I don't even know whom the GOP will run, which shows how unprescient I am.

When John Lindsay campaigned for mayor of New York, the liberal oracles predicted a triumph would make him the GOP nominee in 1968. But after the November elections of 1966 they switched to Romney. And now, since the brainwashing faux pas, their hearts beat for Rocky. Their love-life is almost as changeable as that of the late Tommy Manville.

My own crystal ball tells more of the past than the future. Still, if I read it correctly, it hints rather strongly there'll be a change next year. And here, if you're interested, is how I come to that conclusion.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover, a universally admired figure—and rightly so—won a smashing electoral victory, 444 to 87, over Al Smith (for whom I voted).

But three years later—as a result of a worldwide depression—the public that had embraced him so fervently turned as bitterly against him. Attending a baseball game, he was actually booed shamefully by the spectators. When they cried "Take him out!" they were not referring to a ballplayer, but to the President of the United States.

And so in 1932, Roosevelt swamped Hoover in the Electoral College by the amazing turnabout score of 472 to 59. Not because FDR was that popular at the time, but because Hoover had become—however unjustly—the symbol of the Depression. When the people lose confidence in their leader, they vote almost blindly against him.

The 1960 election was as close as a razor's edge. But in 1964 LBJ rode roughshod over Barry Goldwater (another loser I voted for) with 486 electoral votes to 52. No triumph could have been greater, and collectivists all over the world cheered the result as marking the end of conservative thought in America.

And now—can it be only three years after that famous victory? The Peerless Leader, creator of the "Great Society" which was to end poverty, war, injustice, the slums and whatnot forever and after is now hearing—whether justly or unjustly—the boos of the crowd even as Hoover did. And, even worse, the sturdy flag Betsy Ross made for us seems to be coming apart at the seams as it is yanked hither and thither in a hundred different directions.

Overstatement? Well, suppose what is happening here were happening in Russia: Suppose that 500,000 Russians at home—including the elite of the academy, high-placed members of the Presidium, famous scientists and even generals—were staging protests in favor of the enemy and taking full-page ads in *Pravda* to denounce the premier; and that a prominent senator had urged that blood plasma and other medical supplies be sent to the foe.

Suppose that a group of noted intellectuals had walked out on the vice-premier when he came to address them; that the head of some prominent religious—oops! make that anti-religious—organization which claimed to speak for some 40 million devout atheists denounced Kosygin as a war criminal; and that, in all the Communist nations which looked upon Russia as the leader of the Non-Free World, there were similar protests.

And suppose that simultaneously, there was arson and shooting and looting in the big Russian towns so that citizens dared not walk at night. And that the National Guard had to be called out to quell the rioting.

How long, under those circimstances, do you think such a regime would last? Would you give it until next November?

Mr. Johnson, alas, has tried what history says is the impossible task of being all things to all men, and in so doing has lost the confidence of nearly everybody. The different sectors of the crowd all have different reasons for their discontent, but the grumblers unite in one voice: "Take him out!"

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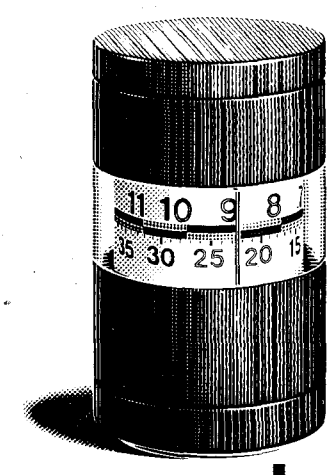

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From a Meeting in Cuba to the Bolivian Hills

Portrait of a Rebel: 'Che' Guevara

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

The Bolivian government last week officially reported that its counter-insurgency soldiers have killed the guerrilla leader Ernesto (Che) Guevara. Although some confusion still surrounds the death and positive identification of the body, the existing evidence supports the belief that indeed Che Guevara is now dead. His death is a serious blow to the Cuban Communist aspirations of exporting guerrilla wars to the various Latin American countries. Even the government-controlled press in Cuba seems truly shocked by the news that "el Che" is dead.

Fidel Castro, himself, finally took to television to explain Che's death to the Cuban people. According to Castro it was "sadly true"; Fidel told the audience that there could be "no mistake" that Che was now dead. He called for the Cuban people to observe a period of mourning and to rededicate themselves to creating revolutions throughout the hemisphere.

Of all the present Communist leaders in Cuba, Che Guevara was probably the most picturesque; certainly he was the most vehement in his insistence on spreading revolutions throughout this hemisphere.

While Fidel Castro is very much a charismatic character, Che did not seek the spotlight or rival his leader on the speaker's platform. In fact, Che Guevara led a more subdued life in Havana than did most of the leadership. He lived in his office and only ate the food of the peasants. His very insistence on a Spartan life and sacrifices by the people, then more sacrifices, made him unpopular with most Cubans.

The pictures of Che Guevara often do not portray the magnetic expression in his eyes. Yet, if Che had one compelling characteristic it was his eyes. His long, often matted hair and sparse beard were hardly commanding attributes, but his eyes did capture a visitor to his office in the Ministry of Industries building in Havana.

The physical image of Che Guevara had long appealed to young American revolutionaries and when I went to Cuba in the summer of 1963 I was especially hopeful of meeting this Communist leader. We only got to meet with him once during our two-month stay on the island, but those few hours with him in his office were among the most interesting of the whole trip.

Che Guevara was among the original guerrillas that landed with Fidel from Mexico and launched the war that eventually brought down the Batista government. Che was born in Argentina of Spanish and Irish ancestry. As a child he was weakly and suffered long bouts with asthma. Later, in Cuba and Bolivia (if we are to believe the documents provided by the Bolivian government) this same asthmatic condition was to plague Che.

Became Economic Czar

His student days in Buenos Aires were filled with battles with the police, but still he managed to become a medical doctor. His medical experience paid off when he was in the Cuban mountains with Fidel and the band of revolutionaries. Later, he underwent secret military training in Mexico and became one of the few people trusted by Fidel Castro to lead the guerrilla war in Cuba. In fact, at one point during the Cuban revolution, Che was empowered by Fidel to set up a separate guerrilla operation in the mountains.

After the revolution, Che became a "natural born" Cuban citizen by special law. Even his name was officially changed to include the nickname of "Che," which means something like "hey" in Argentinian slang. Even today, Cuban peso notes—useless anywhere except Cuba—still bear the signature "Che" and nothing else.

Following the Cuban revolution, Che became the minister of industries, or the chief economist of the country. His own background was hardly adequate for such a staggering job, but he remained in this job until he left the island in late 1965. Most of the economic failures of the Communist government can be directly laid on the desk of Che Guevara.

During our conversation Che was asked about his qualifications for solving the economic problems of a Communist Cuba. He replied in all candor that he had little in the way of qualifications and then related this story:

"It was after the revolution and Batista had been run out. We decided that we should have a meeting and choose up jobs for ourselves in the new government. Everyone was there—Fidel, Raul Castro, Carlos Raphael Rodriguez, Blas Roca, Dorticos and just everyone. We immediately decided that Fidel should be premier because he was the leader. Then we chose Dorticos as president because he looked like a president and was a lawyer. Rodriguez was made head of agriculture because he knew something about farming. And then they asked who was an economist and I raised my hand. They made me minister of industries. After the meeting, Raul Castro came up to me and said, 'Hey, Che, I didn't know you were an economist.'

"I looked at him and said, 'Economist! God, I thought they said Communist.' "

This, then, in the words of Che Guevara, is how he became the economic czar of Cuba. No wonder the economy has to be supported by the Soviet Union and why foodstuffs are so short in Communist Cuba!

Che spoke relatively good English and although he had to be helped by an interpreter most of our conversation was held in English. It was obvious even then that Che was not really happy in his job as economist and longed to get back into the action of an armed struggle. His own conversation made it clear that his political persuasion was closer to the Chinese than to the Russians. In fact, it was hinted throughout our stay in Cuba that the Russians were quite dismayed at the extreme leftism of Che and looked on him as an "ultra-leftist."

Certainly, Che was one of the major reasons for the oft-heard joke that the "heart of Cuba was with China, but its stomach was with Moscow."

The next year Che went on an extended tour that included a speech at the United Nations and then a journey to Africa and Communist China. Upon his return to Cuba he dropped out of sight and there were rumors that his health had broken and that he had gone to Moscow for a rest cure. Other rumors said that he had broken with Fidel over the necessity of exporting guerrilla fighters to all of the Latin American countries. Still other rumors had him dead.

Then, in October 1965 Fidel Castro told the Cuban people that Che Guevara had left the country to help organize guerrilla movements in Latin America. This announcement, coupled with the appearance of Che's second wife dressed in black on the stage, led to immediate speculation that Che was dead or imprisoned. Experts were divided over whether or not Che and Fidel had split and if Che was murdered by his former friend.

Infiltrates South America

At this speech, Fidel disclosed that Che had given up his army rank in the Cuban army and had written a final message to the people of Cuba. A portion of this message supposedly stated:

"I have fulfilled my duty's role that tied me to the Cuban revolution. Other lands in the world demand my modest efforts. I can do what is denied to you because of your responsibility to Cuba, and the hour of parting has come for us."

The Soviets were secretly delighted with the news that Che had left and that his economic policies, now in a state of disaster, could be taken over by trained economists. The Cuban people seemed shocked with the news and many foreign Communists openly doubted that Che had really left and thought rather that he was dead.

Suddenly, news from most of the Latin American countries told of people having seen Che. He was "seen" in the Dominican Republic when the Communists tried to take over that country. He was "spotted" in Peru, Brazil and Venezuela. It seemed that every time a guerrilla band operated it did so under the physical direction of Che Guevara.

Che Guevara was certainly a master of this type battle. He wrote a vital book on the subject entitled *Guerrilla Warfare* and long advocated that only through guerrilla warfare could the Communists come to power in Latin America. His name became a watchword for the guerrilla forces operating throughout the hemisphere and yet no one seemed to know what had become of him.

The first specific consideration of Che's role in Bolivia came when he reportedly sent a message to the Tricontinental Congress of Revolutionary Organizations in Havana last May. It was in this message that Che promoted the idea of creating a number of Viet Nams in this hemisphere in order to sap the strength of the United States.

At the recent meetings of Latin American revolutionaries (the OLAS conference) the name of Che was everywhere. It was the name and theory of Che that was to lead the local guerrilla fighters on to certain victory. He was canonized in the Communist world of theory.

On Sept. 10, 1967, the president of Bolivia, Rene Barrientos Ortuno, told reporters that reports of Che operating in Bolivia were a myth. The next day he offered a $5,000 reward for Che, captured dead or alive. Previously, however, the arrest of the French journalist and quasi-revolutionary Regis Debray had already been a strong indication to many observers that Che was in Bolivia. After his capture Debray had admitted going to Bolivia to interview Che and said he had met with him.

The last two months have been filled with Bolivian reports of evidence regarding the existence of Che in Bolivia. The Bolivian army, trained by counter-insurgency experts from the United States, had begun to crack the guerrilla base and to scatter the armed revolutionaries. Among the documents they found during one such operation included a diary and pictures of Che. These documents were displayed at a recent meeting of the Organization of American States and most people were inclined to believe their authenticity. Still, a doubt remained.

On October 8, the Bolivian government announced that an army unit had tracked down Che and had killed him in battle. His body was fingerprinted and according to official sources these prints established the fact that indeed Che was now dead. The body was brought to the capital and there newsmen established that it was indeed the body of Che. The Bolivian government then, for reasons yet unexplained, got involved in conflicting stories regarding the death and burial of the body.

The government initially changed its story about the day of the battle in which Che was killed. It was first stated that the action took place on Sunday; the day was later switched to Monday. Initially, we were told that Che died in battle and then later that, although mortally wounded, he lived long enough to admit his identity and to state that the guerrilla uprising had failed and that he was trying to flee the country.

Regrettable Decision

One day the official government sources reported that Che had been returned to the place of his death and buried. Then upon learning that his brother, a lawyer in Argentina, was arriving to give official identification, the government reversed itself and said that the body had been cremated.

It is unfortunate that the actions of the Bolivian government have added mystery to what should have been an open-and-shut case. All of the evidence points to the death of Che and yet the refusal of the Bolivian government to allow his brother to view the body is regrettable because it will only help feed the myth that Che still lives.

If Che is dead, which I believe, then an era has ended. The death of Che Guevara marks a serious setback in the Cuban attempt to spread revolutions throughout the hemisphere. And while it is still hard for me to believe that a guerrilla leader like Che would allow himself to be photographed in the jungles of Bolivia by amateur cameramen, we have probably seen the end of the most picturesque guerrilla fighter in this hemisphere in the past few years.

It now seems that those Communists who impressed me the most during my Cuban trip, D.N. Aidit of Indonesia and Che Guevara, were destined to meet their end trying to create armed revolutions. It was a fate they expected and, as harsh as it may sound to some, I think the world is better off for their loss.

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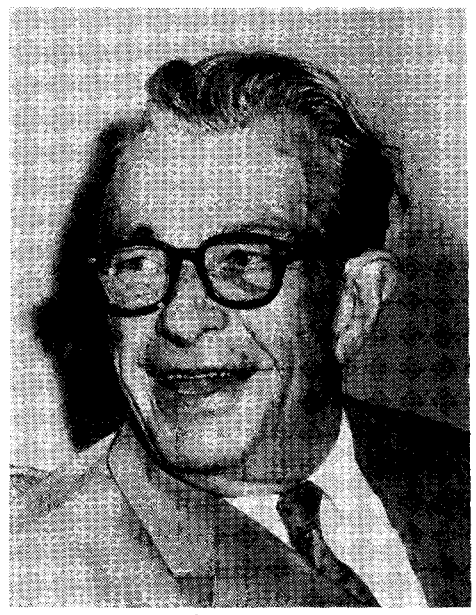

Although FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (left), warned against the consular treaty, Minority Leader Everett Dirksen supported it, apparently on the basis of information supplied by the CIA. However, many who voted for the pact are now having second thoughts.

Moscow Delays Ratification

Has Russia Won Propaganda Victory on Consular Treaty?

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Did a telephone call from Barry Goldwater to Sen. Dirksen make the Kremlin suspicious?

Did President Johnson overplay his hand at Glassboro?

These provocative questions were raised last week as an effort was made to solve a mystery agitating the White House, the State Department, and the 66 United States senators who were persuaded last March 16 to vote ratification of a consular treaty with Russia.

More than seven months later, the pact is gathering dust on the diplomatic shelf while the United States waits plaintively for word from Moscow that the Kremlin has authorized the Soviet Union's presidium to ratify the agreement. Why the long, unexpected and humiliating delay?

The treaty established procedures under which consulates could be opened in the two countries. It carried an unprecedented immunity clause for all employes. Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation once quoted a Russian intelligence source's description of it as a "wonderful opportunity" for espionage.

Hugely embarrassed, some senators pressured into voting for the treaty are beginning to acknowledge privately that they were pushed into helping Russia achieve a propaganda victory. If put to a vote again, the treaty would never receive the necessary two-thirds majority. It passed with only three votes to spare in the original 66-to-28 vote.

Twenty-two Republicans joined 44 Democrats in that vote, hailed as the first legislative indorsement of the President's program for "bridge-building" to Russia and its Communist satellites. Sen. Dirksen (R.-Ill.), minority leader, and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R.-Ky.), were justifiably credited with inducing a number of GOP senators to smother their doubts and vote for the treaty.

Dirksen, in January, had announced himself unalterably opposed to the treaty. A secret visit in February from Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, changed his mind. Although Dirksen never discussed what Helms told him, it is known that the CIA wanted to plant its agents in a new consulate at Leningrad, to be negotiated under the treaty. The CIA was especially interested in getting more information about Russia's anti-ballistic missile system.

"I still think I was justified in supporting the treaty on the basis of information given me," said Dirksen. "It was all top-secret and I kept it that way. But when Barry Goldwater called me up to ask about the treaty, I told him what I had been told. He announced publicly that, on the basis of my information, he would support the treaty, too. The State Department had a fit. I'm afraid the Russians got suspicious."

Morton had another version. He said he understood that President Johnson, in his meeting with Russian Premier Alexei Kosygin at Glassboro last July, had been assured that Russia's delay was merely a matter of "procedure" and that ratification would come eventually.

From another source, it was reported that LBJ had displayed too much zeal in pushing the treaty in his talks with Kosygin. When the opposition seems to want something very badly, Russian strategy dictates procrastination, experts note. In Johnson's defense, it was recalled that he was still highly optimistic at the time about prospects of an "international partnership" with Russia to warm up the Cold War.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), who led Senate opposition to the treaty, had a blunt explanation for Russia's long delay.

"The answer is, of course," he said, "that Russia cared nothing about the treaty. They merely wanted us to crawl before the world and we did. It was a great propaganda victory for them, the spectacle of the United States indorsing a treaty expressing a desire to 'cooperate in strengthening friendly relation' (the language of the preamble) with a nation which wars arming the enemy in North Viet Nam to kill young Americans.

"I said in the debate that President Johnson was making an awful, if unintentional error, and that ratification would prolong the war and increase even faster the growing list of casualties. That list had 50,000 names on it when I spoke. It has 100,000 now."

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Congress Should Act

Violence in Haulers' Strike

From the Detroit *Free Press*

Governors of seven major states are concerned enough now about the steel hauler's strike to have sent representatives to a Pittsburg conference on how to end it.

The 535 members of Congress should be equally concerned, not only about how to end it, but about the violence which has marked the strike, now entering its third month.

To Congress, the terms which the independent truckers want for hauling steel is a secondary matter. What is important is that Congress makes the laws governing unions and the strikers are violating the laws. Even more important, anarchy has become a way of life among the strikers.

One totally uninvolved trucker, Frederick Beck, was killed when a rock the size of a cantaloupe was thrown through the windshield of his truck on U.S.-23 north of Fenton. Mr. Beck was not even hauling steel.

Yet this was murder, pure and simple. The person who threw the rock acted with malice aforethought and could not have helped being aware of the possible consequences.

A month ago Calvin Dixon of Bronson was firebombed near Metro Airport. His own quick thinking saved his life, but it will be months or even years before Mr. Dixon recovers.

This too, was a deliberate act as are the untold incidents of sniper fire, of other rockthrowings and air-hose cuttings which are not merely malicious but possibly murderous.

Those who suffer are not the victims of momentarily heated passions aroused on the picket line, but the victims of coldly calculated crimes by those who seek to win through terrorism what they were unable to win at the bargaining table.

As such, anyone found guilty should be treated as the courts would any other murderer or would-be murderer. There should be no such thing as the leniency usually meted out to those arrested in a picket-line free-for-all.

Since regulating both interstate trade and labor unions is the duty of Congress so it is up to Congress to call labor killings and harassment by their real names, murder and terrorism, and to make them federal offenses which cannot be overlooked by sympathetic or pressured local police.

Minimum Wage Boomerang

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

"What's the use of bragging about your high rate of pay if you're standing in an unemployment line?"

That statement was made recently by the business manager of a Philadelphia plasterers union local, who announced his members had unanimously voted to cut their pay $10 a week in order to get more residential work.

If mounting costs are a problem for the well-paid, consider the plight of the small businessman, who is forced to fire unskilled people because he is unable to pay them the $1.40 an hour minimum wage, compulsory since last February. And consider the even worse plight of those who are laid off!

What's the use of bragging about a high minimum wage law, if an estimated 700,000 workers lose their jobs because of it? This heavy toll in lost jobs is reported in a survey of the National Federation of Independent Business.

Small businessmen report daily they are being forced to fire workers and resort to mechanical means of getting jobs done.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D.-Fla.) detailed the problem in a recent Senate speech. He gave examples from many states, including a Missouri photographic studio operator who has cut his work force from 50 to 28 employes.

Sen. Smathers and 28 colleagues have co-sponsored an amendment offered by the Senate minority leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, that would exempt small firms doing less than $500,000 gross business. In 1969 the dollar-volume test would drop to $250,000.

With the minimum wage scheduled to jump another 20 cents to $1.60 in February 1968, the Dirksen amendment makes good sense.

What is the price to those who need jobs most if they are priced out of work?

Sen. George Smathers (D.-Fla.) is one of the co-sponsors of the remedial wage legislation.

Surely a needed weapon on the "War on Poverty" is a sensible minimum wage law—not one that puts small business employes out of business.

□ □ □

CURSE OF MEN—"The first attribute of truly selfish politicans is self-deception. They work themselves into believing everything they do is for the good of the people. But their ambitions somehow reduce everything to a limiting factor: Its effect on themselves. Politics is their special business, and they have what Voltaire called "the love of governing." They gradually reason that just so the people put them in control this result justifies any means, because their control itself is in the best interests of the people. Yet again and again their promises vanish as if never made. Then comes the next election and they promise the same things all over again. Mercy on us! For false promises, unattainable promises, broken promises—these three things are the curse of men and nations."—By Henry J. Taylor

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Committee Absenteeism Charged

Senate Holds Up House-Passed Anti-Riot Bill

From the Allen-Scott Report

The anti-riot bill, which sailed through the House three months ago by a 347-to 70 majority, appears doomed to die in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Liberals on the committee, determined to block the measure, have been boycotting meetings. Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) tried several times in August and September to muster a quorum, but each time failed. The bill would impose prison and fines on troublemakers convicted of crossing state lines or using the mails to incite riots.

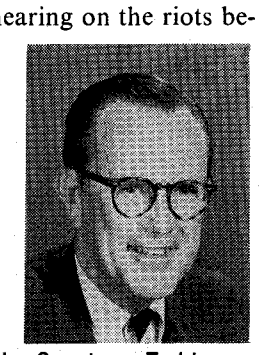
Sen. Eastland started hearings on the bill August 2.

Police authorities from several cities testified that traveling agitators of the "Black Power" school were at least partly to blame for racial violence in their communities.

But Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Philip Hart (D.-Mich.), both on the Judiciary Committee, protested it had no business investigating the big-city riots. That job went, instead, to the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.).

Sen. Eastland quickly ended his hearings, announcing intention of drafting a revised anti-riot bill and speeding it to the Senate floor. But nothing has happened since. The Judiciary Committee has not reported a bill.

And Sen. McClellan's committee has not held a public hearing on the riots be-



Liberal Democratic Senators Teddy Kennedy (Mass.) and Philip Hart (Mich.) helped torpedo the hearings.

cause investigators asked more time for on-the-spot investigations in Detroit and Newark, the cities hardest hit in last summer's riots.

Also, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which had indicated it would open hearings "after Labor Day" on subversive influences in the riots, has postponed these hearings for several months.

All these delays suit President Johnson, who knows the riots and "crime in the streets" add up to probably the most explosive domestic issue of the 1968 presidential campaign.

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Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James Eastland (D.-Miss.) has been trying to get his committee to act on the anti-riot measure.

The President has indicated to White House callers he hopes either to neutralize this issue or turn it to his advantage by having the riots investigation monopolized by his own hand-picked commission headed by Illinois' Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

If possible, the President wants to avoid having Congress place a glaring spotlight on big-city riots, or pass the controversial anti-riot bill, which is being vigorously opposed by Atty. Gen Ramsey Clark, labor unions and civil rights organizations.

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, has told Congress the bill "will result in unjust harassment to civil rights workers as well as to labor union representatives."

Similarly, Carlos Moore, legislative director of the Teamsters Union, warned: "We abhor violence, of course, but sometimes it does occur due to the extreme anti-union feelings that a picket line often generates. Therefore this bill could apply to labor union organizers, who clearly do cross state lines with the intent to set up picket lines with the knowledge that a public disturbance is always a possibility."

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights branded the House bill "mischievous legislation" which "could well restrict lawful demonstrations against injustice by civil rights workers and union leaders."

Appeals like these, from potent political blocs, are having their effect on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which consists of 11 Democrats and five Republicans.

House supporters of the riot control measure are saying it will now take a series of winter riots to pry the bill out of the Senate committee.

One of these flare-ups could occur in Congress' front yard, when between 100,000 and 150,000 anti-war demonstrators converge on Washington over the October 21-22 weekend.

★ ★ ★

Federal funds amounting to an eventual kitty of $1 billion a year are involved in the congressional tug-of-war over President Johnson's "anti-crime" bill.

Originally the President called it a "safe streets" measure and proposed to have the attorney general ladle out the cash directly to state law enforcement agencies and city police departments for updating their crime control methods.

But the House junked that Administration proposal and transferred control of the money to the governors by "block grants" to the states.

This Republican amendment, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) protested, would "dump the whole situation into a political cockpit" and the governors would "own" the state law enforcement agencies "lock, stock and barrel."

He quoted Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark as saying that, at the end of the fourth year of the program, the federal money "might run to a billion dollars."

"That is a tremendous nest egg for these state planning agencies of the governors to have under their control," Celler warned.

But the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats prevailed. The amended bill, which authorizes $75 million in fiscal 1968 grants to state governors, won by a 377-23 vote and is now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Now Atty. Gen. Clark is trying to get the Senate to restore his control over where the grants should go.

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Nixon Builds a Young Staff

Over-all tone is 'conservative-to-modern'

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Richard Nixon has been around for quite awhile, and there are those who see this as a handicap to his presidential aspirations. But the Nixon team that is shaping up has some of the aspects of a youth movement. There are old friends and relatively old faces in the Nixon entourage; Henry Bellmon and John Davis Lodge, who have been governors respectively in Oklahoma and Connecticut, would surely qualify as old pros. But the number of 25-to-40 advisers, handlers and experts is impressive.

Read the list over, and it sounds as if it could be a baseball team. The Nixon "idea generalist," Pat Buchanan, a former editorial writer for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* who recently toured the Middle East and Africa with Nixon, is 28. John Sears, a member of the Nixon law firm who is on leave from the writing of briefs to shape up research for his boss, is 27. Dwight Chapin, a J. Walter Thompson advertising man who does Nixon's scheduling, is 26.

Others—Thomas Evans of the Nixon law firm, Martin Anderson of Columbia University, and Richard Whalen, author of *The Founding Father* (the story of Joseph P. Kennedy) and now a member of the Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies—are in their early 30s. Raymond Price, once the editorial page director of the now-defunct New York *Herald Tribune* and an Asia specialist, is an old man of 36 among this group. There are others in their 40s, and Nixon certainly has advisers among many older characters who date back to Eisenhower days.

But the point is that he is tapping members of a generation that look upon Arthur Schlesinger and John Kenneth Galbraith as old fuddy-duddies. This generation, insofar as its intellectuals are concerned, represents a reaction against what was deemed bright and "liberal" around the Round Table at the Court of Camelot.

Since Nixon is a centrist, seeking policies (at least on the domestic side) that will appeal to a broad spectrum of his party, one could err in saying that the "youth movement," which is conservative-to-modern in its general complexion, has taken the boss over. But this columnist is vastly encouraged to see the names of Martin Anderson and Richard Whalen among the potential Nixon brain-trusters. Anderson, author of the trail-blazing expose of urban renewal, *The Federal Bulldozer,* is one of the brightest students of economics and politics around.

His study of the urban scene conclusively demonstrated that "urban renewal is Negro removal," and the liberals among those who teach social service and social science at Columbia, unable to dodge the Anderson statistics, have had to acknowledge the main point of *The Federal Bulldozer* when shaping up their own recommendations for the future.

As for Dick Whalen, he is a phenomenon that this columist has followed ever since we had contiguous desk space in the editorial rooms of the *Wall Street Journal.* Whalen left the *Journal* to go to *Fortune* magazine, where he was handed a forlorn assignment to do a close-up of old Joe Kennedy. Others had tried their hands at a Kennedy study before Dick, and had failed to penetrate the formidable barrier in Boston and elsewhere against anyone who wanted to get more than a public relations view of the founder of the Kennedy clan.

Publisher Harry Luce's attitide was "let him try; it probably won't turn up anything, but we'll see." The study was not only a magazine success, it also formed the groundwork for an excellent book.

Moved to Washington, Whalen has made himself an expert on the Cold War realities of the so-called "balance of terror." Since the Soviets, according to the curve trends, are due to catch up with and pass the United States in nuclear capability by 1970, Whalen is a good man to have on tap for both strategic knowledge and insight. I'd take him over John F. Kennedy's Jerome Wiesner—or Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara—for accuracy and common sense in the field of conflicting nuclear strategies any day.

A couple of swallows don't necessarily make a summer, and other presidential aspirants may have good young minds to help them. But the Romney and Reagan operations haven't really surfaced yet, so comparisons at this stage are not worth very much. Nixon has gotten the jump on the field.

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Progress, Not Terrorism, Now Is Symbol of Angola

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Luanda, Angola:—More than six years have passed—almost seven—since terrorism erupted in Angola. Except for a small section in the north, and another larger area along the Congo border to the west, this rough and fecund nation is at peace. In the aftermath of those bloody events of 1961, one sees the truth that now and then lies in the maxim of *ex malo bonum*. Angola is better now. But Angola still has a long way to go.

This is an old country. The questing Portuguese set up their first trading missions in Angola some 475 years ago. This sprawling, beautiful-ugly city dates from 1576. Yet it is scarcely an oversimplification to suggest that history here divides into two periods—pre-1961 and post-1961. A third era may come if the feeble currents of nationalism ever find an effective channel.

At the moment these currents are sluggish. Holden Roberto, the rebel

Although Holden Roberto (above), the self-proclaimed head of an Angolan government-in-exile, is still active, his support in the colony seems to have dwindled.

who styles himself "premier" of a government-in-exile, still is operating out of the Congo, but his Union of Angolan Peoples (UPA) lacks an impressive following. A competing crowd, Communist-backed, is the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA). Despite a superficial plastering-over of their feud last year, the two nationalist groups remain divided.

Meanwhile, to the extent that national unity is possible in so diverse and primitive a land, the whites, browns and blacks of Angola probably never have been more united.

The massacres of 1961 galvanized the Portuguese government into action—not military action alone, but social and economic action also. The terrorism also tended to drive many tribal families from their tiny, isolated compounds into larger villages, more easily protected. As one consequence, efforts at public education that once were impossible in these areas have now become feasible.

Angola is suddenly booming. This capital city of Luanda still evokes recollections of Savannah or Charleston 30-odd years ago—the verandahs, piazzas, arched colonnades; barefooted blacks with parasols; paint peeling; weeds among the flowers. But a couple of modest skyscrapers have leaped into being; the schedule of jet flights has doubled in the past three years; the city rings with the sound of hammers.

Within the major cities, some appalling slums remain—but hundreds of tiny, tidy houses, row on row, have been erected. These may be purchased over a period of 15 years at $6 a month, water and electricity included. New hospital facilities have sprung up, new schools, new industries. Roughly half of the civil servants are Africans or mulattoes; the secretary of education is an African; so are the directors of customs and the treasury.

As best an outside observer may judge these things, Portugal's claim to a genuinely multi-racial society in Angola is quite valid. The public housing projects are completely integrated. No discrimination can be seen in parks, schools, sidewalk cafes. The police and militia are almost wholly black. There is a single roll of voters. Here in Luanda a stunning new technical institute, training 3,000 teen-agers and adults in three shifts a day, is turning out a vastly improved labor force. The Angolan Africans never had it so good.

One result of these surging developments is that local Portuguese do not panic at talk of a referendum on a change in the form of government. If a plan could be devised for a full and free expression of self-determination by an informed electorate, it is thought that the people (as in Puerto Rico) would vote heavily against outright independence. The principal tribes, for one thing, are delighted to have the protection of the 45,000 Portuguese troops who are keeping the terrorism under control.

The trouble is, one is told, that no such informed expression of opinion can be conceived. Just beyond the limits of the principal cities, the vast bush country begins. Most of the five million blacks still live in the Stone Age isolation of mud huts; their primary loyalties are not to governments in Luanda or Lisbon, but to tribal councils of the Ovimbundu, the Kimbundu, the Bakongo, the Chokwe.

Values are wholly different in the bush. Here the outer limits of a man's aspirations often are defined in terms of one more cow, another wife. Education, in any Western sense, becomes a fantasy. An area of a hundred square miles, as large as the original District of Columbia, may contain no more than 200 children of school age. The roads in such an area are little more than widened game-trails, impassable much of the year.

Impatient Americans tend to think of plump orange school buses, trundling along paved highways, hauling children to consolidated schools. These amenities will come to Angola in time; but it will be a long time.

Some things can't be hurried—not wisely, anyhow. The Portuguese know this, better than the Belgians, better than the English. They are agreeable to a quickening of the pace in Angola, but make no mistake: If Portuguese authority is ever to be yielded, the Portuguese will walk, not run, to that unwanted exit.

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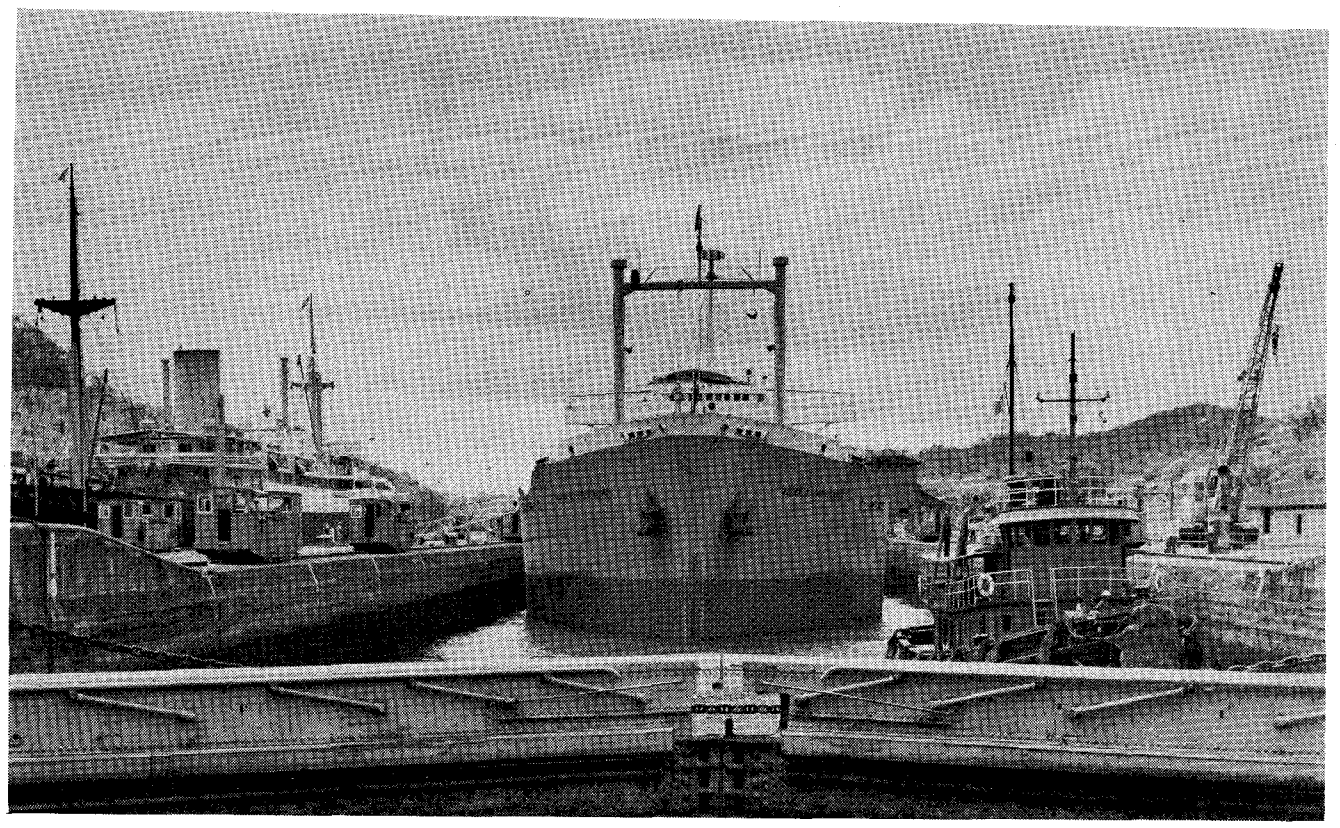

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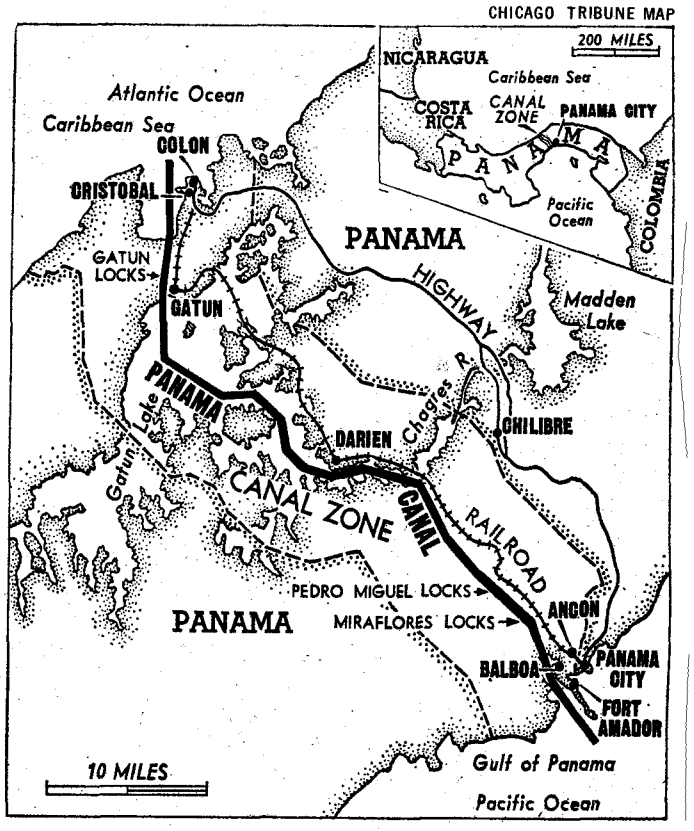

The Way Out of Our Treaty Fiasco with Panama

By DONALD M. DOZER

One of the main arguments used to support passage of the three-treaty Administration package giving up U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal is that the present canal is outdated and must be supplanted by a new canal in a different location. Not so, says an expert in the field, who explains how the present canal can, at relatively low cost, be modernized to meet the needs of world shipping for years to come.

The Panama Canal is the "greatest liberty that man has ever taken with nature"—and it was one of the most difficult to accomplish. When completed by the United States government in 1914 it overcame the obstacle of the natural land-mass barrier between North and South America which had been a serious impediment to world shipping for over 400 years.

It intersected Central America with a water highway of high-level lake and lock design which the merchant fleets and navies of all nations might safely transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Of the great canals in history, ranging from Corinth in ancient Greece to Suez and Kiel in modern times, it far outranked all the others as an engineering achievement.

Now, it is asserted, the Panama Canal is outdated and needs to be supplanted by a new canal of so-called sea-level design.

The White House and State Department have negotiated a treaty—one of three new treaties—with Panama giving the United States a 20-year option to construct such a canal somewhere in the Republic of Panama or in the present Canal Zone. Its advocates paint an alluring picture of the largest ocean-going vessels moving freely and serenely from ocean to ocean through a new man-made strait between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

But this ancient dream has no relationship to the realities and requirements of canal navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It has been conjured up by glamorized and unrealistic propaganda, but has been seriously questioned by leading engineers and navigators.

In 1954 a group of experienced engineers declared that "the insistently advocated sea-level project . . . would prove to be a monumental boondoggle, costing the American taxpayer billions of dollars." Previously, the General Board of the Navy, conscious of the navigational and security hazards of a sea-level canal, called for "the abandonment of the idea of a sea-level canal across the Isthmus of Panama."

The sea-level project ignores, for one thing, the hard fact of the differential in tides on the two sides of the isthmus. The maximum tidal range of 22 feet on the Pacific side and only 22 inches on the Caribbean side, if not controlled, would create alternating tidal currents through the strait of as much as seven or eight knots four times a day, making navigation hazardous and requiring constant dredging to remove sandbars and landslides.

To reduce the tidal currents through the canal, tidal locks would be necessary, and these are much more costly and intricate than the relatively simple locks used in the present canal. A sea-level canal therefore is a misnomer; it must still be a lock canal.

The sea-level scheme also overlooks the treacherous nature of the Panama terrain. The height of the land barrier and the unstable geologic formations defeated Ferdinand de Lesseps and the French Canal Co. in their canal construction efforts in Panama between 1881 and 1889. In planning the canal, de Lesseps rejected the advice of Adolphe Godin de Lepinay, who advocated a summit-level lake and lock canal, and chose instead the sea-level design, which resulted in the bankruptcy of the company and the failure of the entire project.

When the United States undertook to build the canal President Theodore Roosevelt, after considering all alternatives and making a careful study of the problem, accepted the recommendation of the canal's chief engineer, John F. Stevens, in favor of a high-level lake and lock canal. His concept was clear, simple and definite—a high-level lake on each side of the isthmus, joined by an open cut through the continental divide and each lake to be connected by locks to the sea. Even this type of canal when completed was closed by landslides for several months at a time as nature tried to heal the wound inflicted by the cut in the cordillera.

Competent engineering authorities believe that a sea-level canal through the unstable geological formations of Panama 100 feet or more below the bottom of the present canal, where the continental divide is low, would have to be protected by enormous levees for a great part of its length, and this levee system would have to be supplemented by extensive terracing operations extending far back from each side of the canal and by wide spillways paralleling the canal.

The continental divide in the Sasardi-Morti or Caledonia Bay route, which is situated 110 miles east of the present canal and which seems to be most highly favored at present as the location of a future sea-level canal, reaches the formidable height of 1,100 feet! Here a virtual mountain range would have to be entirely cut away down to sea level, indeed at least 50 feet below sea level in order to provide a navigable channel. From a business viewpoint a sea-level canal cannot be justified.

The engineering difficulties of constructing a sea-level canal and the navigational problems of transiting such a canal have not been taken into realistic consideration by policy makers.

In the construction of the present canal approximately 275 million cubic yards of material were removed. The construction of a sea-level canal along the route of the present canal, according to reliable estimates, would require the removal of an additional 1.2-billion cubic yards of material—rock, gravel, muck and soil.

The magnitude of this operation can be suggested by the fact that to remove this additional quantity of 1.2-billion cubic yards, using four-yard trucks, would require one truck to pass a given point every second 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year for 10 years.

To dig a brand-new sea-level canal at another isthmian crossing would obviously require the removal of even greater quantities of material, approaching 1.5-billion or possibly even 2-billion cubic yards. It is small wonder that this scheme is supported enthusiastically but largely covertly by manufacturers of heavy earth-moving equipment, dredging combines, contractors and other special interests who note that the new treaty makes provision for participation of international private financiers in the construction and administration of a sea-level canal.

The sea-level project is also supported, though perhaps only covertly, by exponents of nuclear testing, who wish to experiment in Panama with nuclear cratering devices. To them the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty has been a serious deterrent, and they see in the sea-level canal project an opportunity to gain the consent of the 100-odd signatory nations to resume nuclear testing.

The prospects and techniques of excavating a canal across Panama by nuclear cratering are admitted by nuclear experts to be highly speculative. In addition, the use of nuclear energy for this purpose would produce incalculable radioactive contamination with definitely harmful long-term genetic effects on the population of Panama and contiguous regions, possibly causing deaths and birth deformities for many generations.

The expense of constructing a second canal, whether of the high-level lock design or at sea-level and whether by conventional earth-moving methods or by nuclear energy, cannot even be estimated with any degree of precision.

It is certain to run into billions of dollars, not including the undoubtedly astronomical cost of duplicating at a second canal the defense installations and the cities with their harbors and docks, waterworks, shops, fueling and oil storage facilities, store-houses, electrical generating equipment, parks, sewage disposal units, schools, fire and police stations, telephone systems, hospitals and highways which have been built in the present Canal Zone and which are indispensable to effective operation of the canal.

What, then, is the alternative?

It has been recognized for several years that the Panama Canal was approaching traffic saturation and that it must be supplied with increased transit capacity and operational improvements. But the recurring obsession with a sea-level canal has been used to divert attention from the primary mission of the Panama Canal, which is to provide efficient and economic transit of vessels across the isthmus.

In 1903 the United Sates assumed the responsibility of constructing and operating the Panama Canal as an inter-oceanic public utility. We have paid more for the Panama Canal Zone than for all our other territorial acquisitions

Continued on page 14

Dr. Donald Dozer, a professor of history at the University of California at Santa Barbara, served for many years in the research and intelligence sections of the State Department and has been a consultant on Latin American affairs for the Brookings Institution. He is a member of the recently formed American Emergency Committee on the Panama Canal, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Co-chairmen of the AECPC are Spruille Braden and Charles Edison and serving on its Congressional Liaison Committee are Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) and Rep. Daniel Flood (D.-Pa.).

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This South Vietnamese woman, an innocent bystander, was killed in Saigon by a Viet Cong terror bombing. But the liberal cries of outraged virtue were strangely silent in her case, as in the cases of thousands of other victims of communism.

What Raises Prices?

Don't Ask Walter Reuther

From the Detroit *News*

The latest economic pronouncement fron Walter Reuther is an astonishing bit of propaganda: "Wages do not push up prices, but prices pull up wages."

The statement was made as a rebuttal to charges by economist Walter Heller that wage increases of 5 or 6 per cent, year in and year out on a national level, could lead to "terrific" price inflation.

Reuther ignores the fact that wages are a primary cost of doing business. When wage rates rise faster than output per manhour, the unit cost of production increases and profit margins narrow—or even disappear.

Very few people are in business because customers are so patient and pleasant, or suppliers so pliant and prompt, or unions so friendly and cooperative. Businesses operate to make a profit, and it's a good thing they do. Without a profit motive buggy-makers would still be using valuable men and materials to turn out carriages and shirt-makers would still be making celluloid collars.

So, when profit margins are squeezed, prices begin to inch upward. In many cases the public simply pays higher prices and watches the dollar shrink. In other cases the public rebels and finds substitutes, while one more producer or industry bites the dust.

If Reuther would like more evidence of the impact of rising wages on prices, let him scan the components of the consumers price index. The cost of services other than rental housing is up 31 per cent over the 1957-58 average, and wage costs are the major component of service costs. Durable commodity prices are up less than 5 per cent over the same period. And the index for all prices is up 16 per cent.

The moral: When someone asks why the price of a haircut has gone up, don't ask Walter Reuther. Ask someone who runs a barbershop.

UAW President Walter Reuther tries hard to justify large union demands.

Dove Argument Refuted

Those 'Innocent Victims'

From the Arizona *Republic*

The most persistent of the many emotional "dove" arguments is that the United States should withdraw from Viet Nam because innocent civilians are being killed and injured in the crossfire of war. Brushed aside as irrelevant is the fact that the resultant Communist takeover would mean the cold-blooded slaughter of hundreds of thousands of innocents.

The conclusion is inescapable that for most doves, the crocodile tears shed over the "innocent civilians" is merely a pretext—an argument intended to appeal to the emotions rather than the intellect. Otherwise, why would none of the doves protest about the innocent civilians in Castro's Cuba who are systematically being destroyed in the regime's many prison camps?

A recent dispatch in the New York Times, noting that the Castro government is shifting most of its political prisoners to hard-labor camps in the Cuban countryside, says that there are an estimated 40,000 political prisoners in Cuba, most of them former Castro supporters.

These are not prisoners in any real sense. They are prisoners solely because the regime arbitrarily deemed them untrustworthy. "In proportion to the country's population of 7.8 million," said the *Times*, "the number is believed to be one of the highest in the world."

Yet no dove has ever once suggested a way to aid the "prisoners," or the other Cubans subjugated by Castro.

The *Times* said that "recalcitrant" prisoners "generally are accorded harsh treatment." Just how "harsh" can be seen by the report issued last year by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States.

In one documented case after another, the report tells of prisoners tortured, intimidated, brutalized, abused and murdered. A woman lawyer was quoted as saying:

"Firemen's hoses were turned on us and cruelly directed towards two of the prisoners who were pregnant. . . .

"The purpose of Communist penal treatment in Cuba is: to physically or morally annihilate women who are detained or sentenced, or to indoctrinate them to communism, for which every possible means may be used."

Yet Wayne Morse has not uttered one word of protest against this inhuman, bestial treatment. Neither has J. William Fulbright . . . nor Robert Kennedy . . . nor Ernest Gruening . . . nor Frank Church.

All of which suggests that the doves are interested less in the victims of communism than in making propaganda mileage out of the unfortunate victims of U.S. efforts to halt Communist aggression.

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Continued from page 12

Solving the Panama Canal Fiasco

combined—the Louisiana Purchase, the Mexican Cession, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The total United States investment in the Canal Zone amounts to almost $5 billion.

We should therefore be concerned to improve our present position and our investment in the Canal Zone instead of pursuing the whimsical, impracticable sea-level canal project.

In 1939, before the start of World War II, Congress authorized the construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal larger than the existing locks. These locks were to be located near each of the existing locks, but a short distance from them and were to be connected with the existing channel by means of by-pass channels.

At the Atlantic end of the canal the plan was satisfactory as it duplicated an operationally sound arrangement. At the Pacific end a series of three sharp bends in the proposed new channels would have caused serious operational hazards. Some $75 million was spent on the project before work was suspended in 1942, including excavation of sites for new locks at Gatun and Miraflores. No excavation was done at Pedro Miguel.

Meanwhile, wartime experience in operating the canal demonstrated the need not only for a set of larger locks but also for a re-design of the lake and lock layout in the Pacific end of the canal to make it correspond to that at the Caribbean end, as had been contemplated by Chief Engineer John F. Stevens and strongly recommended by Col. William L. Sibert in the original construction of the canal.

These studies showed that the separation of the Pacific locks into two sets divided by small Lake Miraflores was a serious error in design causing delays, increased expenses and a number of serious operating problems.

The solution that has been worked out for these problems is the Terminal Lake-Third Locks plan. It was developed during World War II by operating and engineering officials in the canal organization as a result of war experience and was promptly recognized by distinguished engineers as the greatest single contribution to the Panama Canal since Stevens developed the plan for Gatun Lake in 1905-1906.

It calls for the elimination of Pedro Miguel Locks, which form the most serious remaining bottleneck in the canal and the cause of the major operational problems. In addition, the plan provides for the consolidation of all Pacific locks south of Miraflores, the formation of a high-level lake anchorage in the Pacific end of the canal, raising the entire summit level from 87 feet to 92 feet to provide greater water storage and deeper navigation channels, and the construction of new locks to match the capacity of the Atlantic locks.

In other words, this plan, which would duplicate at the Pacific end the canal design that has proved eminently successful at the Caribbean end, provides for a fundamental simplification and improvement of the existing canal at minimal cost.

The work of dredging and otherwise improving the Panama Canal has been going forward almost continuously since the canal was opened. The approaching traffic saturation of the canal makes imperative the introduction of further improvements.

In 1960 Congress authorized the widening of the Gaillard Cut to 500 feet, in order to make it capable of handling the largest vessels. Since then this work has been going forward, and it has resulted in the widening of this channel in all but three miles of its length. When this work is completed the canal will be supplied with a wide two-way channel for its entire length except in the lock areas.

All that remains is for Congress to appropriate the limited funds needed to finish the modernization of the canal by the method of the Terminal Lake-Third Locks plan which has already been carefully worked out and endorsed by outstanding engineers and other informed canal experts.

This plan, if put into execution, will utilize the work done on the Third Locks plan between 1940 and 1942 costing $75 million. It will necessitate a minimal additional expense, will require no new treaty with Panama, and will make it possible for the existing canal to accommodate all but approximately 2 per cent of the vessels in world shipping well into the 21st Century.

To keep the canal abreast of additional traffic requirements it will be possible to construct additional locks as and when they were required by world commerce, for, as a former governor of the Canal Zone has pointed out, "The ultimate capacity of the Panama Canal with locks is unlimited." Its capacity can "be increased to any amount desired by constructing additional locks."

The Terminal Lake-Third Locks plan for improving the existing canal can be carried out completely within the present Canal Zone without any interruption of canal traffic and, as previously stated, without the need for any new treaty arrangements with Panama.

It renders superfluous the treaties which the Johnson Administration is concluding with Panama. It makes irrelevant all consideration of a second canal route through Central America.

In the concluding words of the minority report published in *Panama Canal Issues and Treaty Talks* last March by the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University:

"We now have a fine canal.

"We know it will work.

"We know how to operate it.

"We know how to enlarge it from time to time as necessity requires.

"We have a treaty with Panama which enables us to operate it and control it, though this treaty is now being abrogated by executive fiat.

"We are losing control of the Panama Canal through a policy of retreat and through our obsession with the construction of a canal of sea-level design which weakens our bargaining position."

The current treaty negotiations have been running a stormy course without any present prospect of ratification. As an alternative it makes good sense to proceed, as we have been proceeding, with the improvement of our canal in Panama under our existing treaty rights uncomplicated by new and dubious negotiations.

Why should we not continue the simple and long-sustained policy of improving our present canal and maintaining it as an international highway of ocean commerce for which the United States exercises sovereign responsibility "in perpetuity"?

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Otepka vs. Rostow

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)

A brief just filed before a State Department hearing officer for Otto Otepka reveals that this career State Department security officer first ran into trouble in 1960 when he expressed reservations about a proposed clearance for Walt Whitman Rostow. Twice before, under the Eisenhower Administration, Rostow had been denied a State Department clearance to handle sensitive data, and Otepka indicated to Dean Rusk and Attorney General-designate Robert Kennedy that he would probably still evaluate Rostow's file in the same manner.

This episode had a decidedly different effect on the careers of the two principals involved. Rostow was given immediate clearance as a White House aide, where the only security criterion is the President's say-so; he moved under this clearance to the State Department Policy Planning Council, and is now, ironically, special assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Otepka became the victim of a scheme which involved perjury, wire tapping and character assassination, in an effort to remove him from his important post. Security procedures spelled out in law and regulation virtually collapsed, as "emergency clearances" and high-level say-so approvals superseded objective review. In the brief filed before the hearing examiner, Otepka is fighting not only to get his job back, but also to keep American defense secrets from the enemy.

There are those today who hold that the concept of security clearances is out of date. The necessity for rigidly adhering to security procedures should be obvious, in view of the continuing efforts by the Soviet Union to undermine the free world, and particularly in view of recent disclosures.

Even as Otto Otepka's case comes to a head, British newspapers have been filled with accounts of the damage suffered by both Britain and the United States from the work of just three British traitors. Facts never made public before show that the Soviet Union had more access to our secrets in both World War II and the Korean War than previously realized.

It is now revealed that the Soviet master spy, Harold Philby, easily infiltrated the highest levels of British intelligence before he defected to the Soviet Union. A life-long dedicated Communist, Philby posed as a British patriot [illegible]come the head of the Soviet bureau [illegible]itish intelligence office. In re[illegible]y was spying for the Soviet [illegible]. Later he became the trusted liaison between British intelligence and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—thus putting himself in a position to give the Communists knowledge about all the general operations of both major Western intelligence operations.

Philby's role was not revealed even when he tipped off Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, enabling them to flee to the Soviet Union. Later on he voluntarily left Britain and went to the Soviet Union himself. Although officials here and abroad had passed off MacLean's work as non-sensitive, the British newspapers now reveal that a secret 1956 State Department report made it clear that MacLean was the primary channel for Soviet espionage during the Korean War.

MacLean was first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington, and later head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London. MacLean had full knowledge of the fateful American decision to confine the fighting to Korea itself, and to permit Red sanctuaries above the Yalu River. Gen. MacArthur complained bitterly that this hobbling decision, and all his strategic troop movements, were known immediately by the enemy.

Lax security by the British thus was one important factor that led to the indecisive stalemate in Korea. Moreover, our failure to win the war in Korea is the chief reason why we are being forced to fight the Communists again in Viet Nam.

The British experience illustrates that strict security practices must be kept up continuously. It is not necessary to assume that a person denied a security clearance is disloyal. As long as human beings handle sensitive secrets, the element of risk is always a factor. Nevertheless, that risk increases in direct proportion as known elements of risk are ignored.

The granting of a security clearance to anyone without a full field investigation is contrary to sound and accepted practices and is a conscious flouting of the nation's security. Otto Otepka has laid his entire career on the block in a courageous effort to make America understand this danger.

'Poverty War' Abuse

By REP. FLETCHER THOMPSON (R.-Ga.)

The poverty program as originated by Congress is designed to help the poor, and designed to elevate the poor in their living standards and to attempt to relieve many of the ghetto conditions that exist. I was appalled that over 66 poverty workers on federal pay in Atlanta were registering people to vote and not devoting their time to attempting to alleviate the conditions of the poor. It appears to me that this is creating a political machine to be used by the poverty officials in whatever manner they desire.

Highway Funds

By REP. JACK McDONALD (R.-Mich.)

The highway program, as President Johnson himself has said, "is not costing the general fund of the United States Treasury a single cent." Those so-called "federal" funds actually come from federal taxes on gas and oil, tires, batteries, new trucks, buses and truck trailers, and actual use by trucks of the nation's highways. To cut those funds back won't knock a penny off the Johnson Administration's impending $29-billion deficit—and the President knows it. He is trying to hoax the public and cow Congress.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• In the face of mounting public concern over increased federal spending and threats of new taxes, the Senate last week passed and sent to conference a whopping $4.776-billion **Public Works Projects Appropriations** bill (H.R. 11641). The Senate version, which contains some $18.5 million in projects not even included in LBJ's 1968 budget, is roughly $1.5 million more than that appropriated by the House. Moments before the final vote, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) offered a motion to cut the appropriation amount by 5 per cent, which he described as "an opportunity for all of us to go on the record as to whether we are merely making speeches for economy or will vote for it"; the vote was 27-54 against.

• The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 7977) **increasing postal rates** and **raising federal pay**, with the cost of the pay hikes estimated at $628.8 million. Although an amendment to the bill does bar pay raises to "War on Poverty" officials, it prorates raises for other federal employes at an annual cost of $2.6 billion; a motion to limit the raises to only an initial hike this year was defeated in the House, but Senate conservatives are expected to take up the economy battle.

• The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights made progress on two **civil rights bills** last week. It approved and sent to the full Judiciary Committee an amended version of the House-passed bill (H.R. 2516) granting increased federal protection to persons exercising guaranteed rights. Originally limited to civil rights workers, under Sen. Sam Ervin's substitution the protections are extended to such individuals as a union member who wishes to work while his union is on strike—a provision which has led organized labor to consider opposing the measure. Meanwhile, the subcommittee concluded hearings on the Administration's civil rights package (S 1026) and will soon send it on to the full committee, complete with its provision for all-inclusive "open housing" legislation.

• In another aspect of congressional civil rights action, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) has instructed a special subcommittee established to consider **anti-riot legislation** to substitute a bill proposed by Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) for the House-approved measure (H.R. 421). Considered a stiffer proposal than the House version, the Dodd bill would provide up to 20 years imprisonment or $20,000 fine if an individual used interstate facilities within 10 days before instigating or encouraging a riot; Dodd's anti-riot measure would also establish a Federal Office of Riot Prevention and Control and an Advisory Council on Coordination of Programs of Riot Prevention and Control.

• In one of the wildest spending sprees of the current session, the Senate has passed a measure granting $2.258 billion for **"War on Poverty" Projects** in 1968, a sum fully $198 million more than that requested by the Administration. The Senate rejected a motion to cut the $198 million figure from the bill, but House conservatives, who have been hearing some vivid testimony concerning the role poverty warriors played in this summer's rioting, are expected to pare the appropriation down. The bill will then go to conference where a tough economy fight is in store.

• The House-Senate conference committee deliberating on the **Public Broadcasting Act** (H.R. 6736) has reached a compromise and reported the bill back to both houses for final passage. Attacked by several congressional conservatives as a potential first step toward federal "thought control," the conference bill authorizes the federal government to spend $9 million in establishing a supposedly public corporation which would then make grants for the production of television programs on non-commercial stations; another provision in the bill allows the Administration to spend $35 million over a three-year period in building new "educational" radio and TV facilities.

• As predicted in recent Legislative Boxscores, liberal "bridge-builders" on the House-Senate Conference considering the **Foreign Aid Bill** (S 1872) have snipped out an anti-Red trade amendment added in the House by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.); the legislator's proviso would have suspended any tariff concessions to Communist Poland, under the "most-favored-nation" clause, as long as it continues to provide arms to Ho Chi Minh. Findley has pledged to lead a fight to re-introduce his amendment when the foreign aid measure comes out of conference; meanwhile, the conferees are expected to approve aid appropriations in the neighborhood of $2.7 billion (down from the $3.4 billion requested by the Administration).

• The Senate has passed the Administration's **rent supplement and model cities programs** and the appropriations bills now go to conference. The Senate approved $537 million for model cities and $40 million for rent supplements, whereas the more frugal House had greatly reduced the cities provision and refused to fund the rent program altogether.

• The Senate Finance Committee has completed hearings on the **Social Security Amendments** (HR 12080) and is now working on its report to the chamber. The committee's liberal majority is expected to recommend dropping such House-passed restrictions on welfare recipients as excluding from the relief rolls adults and youths refusing to work "without good cause." If the Senate follows this advice and the bill goes to conference, House conservatives have vowed to fight tooth and nail to retain the restrictions on what they believe to be a runaway welfare program.

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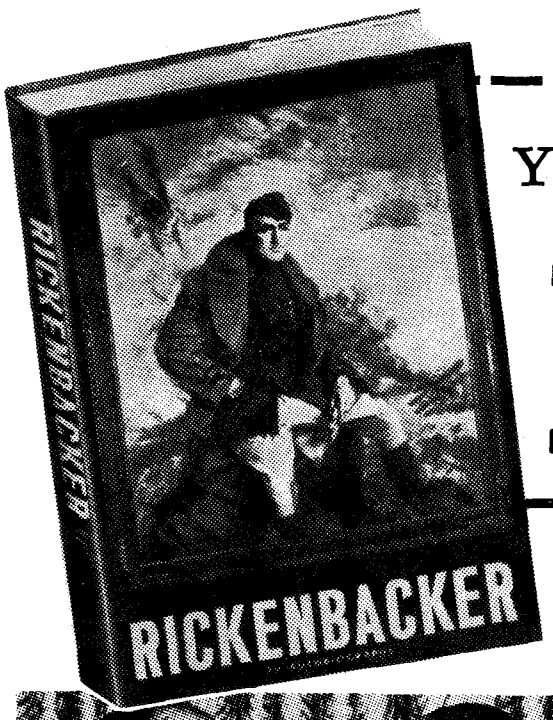

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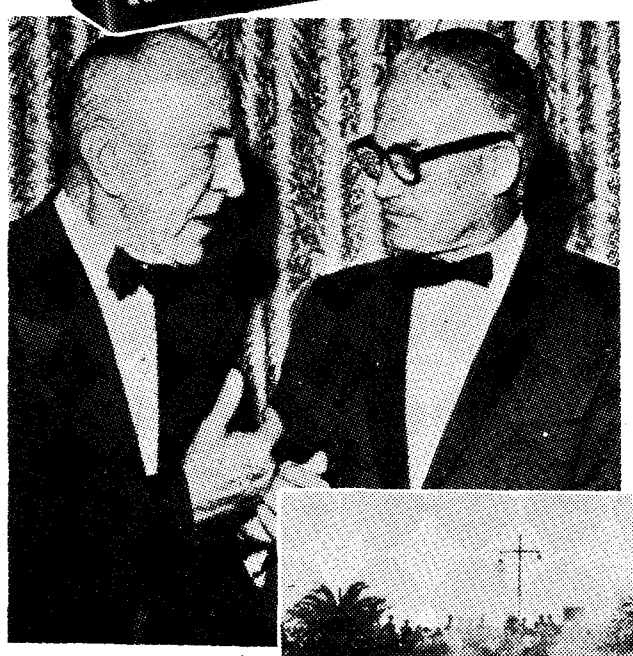

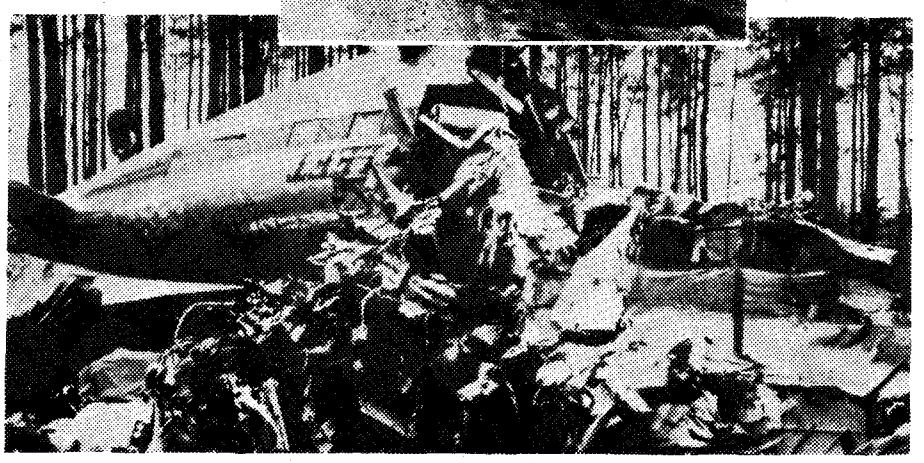

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